The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1894. NO. 5

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48, P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
	a,m	a m.		a. m.	p. m.	
		6 20	Robertsdale		6 02	
		6 30	Cook's		5 49	
		6 43	Cole's		5 37	
		7 13	Saltillo		5 07	
		7 20	Three Springs		5 00	
		7 33	*Beersville		4 48	
		7 46	Rockhill			
	1 10			9 58	4 36	
	1 26	8 02	Shirley	9 42	4 20	
	1 31	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	4 13	
	1 46	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	4 00	

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.29, P. M., Cook's, 4.39, Cole's, 4.52, Saltillo, 5.17, Three Springs, 5.24, Beersville, 5.36, Rockhill, 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	* Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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Sophy Clare's Terror.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

A schoolma'am in the Far West—a hard-worked, scanty paid little drudge, who "boarded 'round" at the various farmhouses, log-cabins and one-storied shanties within an area of ten miles, and consequently enjoyed a panoramic view of human nature in a pleasing variety of aspects—this was not the sort of career that Sophy Clare had looked forward to when she graduated with so much *eclat* from the Massachusetts State Normal School and carried off her blue-ribboned diploma! But she had come out West, lured by glittering prospects and fair promises, which had turned into mere will-o'-the-wisps on a nearer view, and now it was either work or starve with our courageous little Yankee.

So she had taken the West Athens District School at twelve dollars a month and her board.

"After all," said Sophy, valiantly; "it's rather fun to teach here in the wilderness. One sees all sorts of characters 'boarding 'round.' And I'm sure, if I were a novelist, I could make my fortune by pen-and-ink sketches of their strong points. To be sure, it's a long walk to the school-house—and rather a lonely one—but the forest path is so lovely, now that it is all carpeted with the gold and crimson of fallen leaves, and the roar of the river in the glen below and the rush of the wind through the tree-tops is grander than any orchestra."

And involuntarily the little school-teacher broke out into the refrain of a song as she walked along with light, elastic steps; her empty lunch basket on her arm, and the scarlet-frilled hood tied around her fresh little face. For the western sun had dipped below the edge of the woods, and Sophy was on her way home to Hosea Harkins, the miller's, where, just at present, she was making her home, with Mrs. Harkins and the twelve little Harkinses—a seven mile walk from the old, red school-house on the river-shore.

But as the twilight darkened, and the purple shadows began to cluster like spectral figures, in the silent aisles of the woods, Sophy Clare shrank within herself, and involuntarily quickened her footsteps.

"They shot a bear in these woods, last spring," she thought within herself, with a little apprehensive thump of her heart. "And Charles Harkins was quite sure he saw a panther stealing through the underbrush in Dead Man's Glen, only week before last! I wish I hadn't stayed in school so late, correcting those compositions!"

And so Sophy fled swiftly along, her scarlet hood gleaming like a tropic bird, through the dark aisles of the forest, her overstrained imagination converted every rustling leaf into the stealthy tread of a wild beast.

But suddenly, as she reached a copse of dark pines at the bend of the path, the sound of low, muffled voices struck upon her ears. She paused with a curious sensation, as if every drop of blood in her veins were standing still.

It was two men crouching by a fallen log which lay in the pine copse, mantled over with gold-green moss, and half hidden with tall weeds. Evidently, they were quite unaware of the approach of any one and, as Sophy shrank back into the shadows of a black-green laurel bush, she could hear their muttered words quite plainly.

"But to kill her!" said one. "And she's such a little beauty, too!"

"Pshaw!" growled the other. "Don't be a fool, Hal Tucker. It's only one stroke of a sharp knife and the thing's done, and can't be undone."

"But it seems so cruel!"

"Stuff and nonsense! Ain't it done every day?"

"But what will the children say?"

"They'll miss her, I suppose, just at first, but they'll soon get accustomed to another one."

"Would you do it at night?" said the man called Hal Tucker.

"To-night would be the best time," said the other. "Harkins' folks are all going out to singing-school to night, and the coast will clear. You have the wagon at the door to carry it away, and I'll undertake to make a clean job of it with my new knife before she has time to cry out."

"I never hated to do a thing so in my life," said Hal Tucker.

"The more fool you!" gruffly retorted the other. And then the sound of their voices, receding through the dense undergrowth of the forest, grew indistinct, and finally died into silence.

While Sophy Clare stood, pale and paralyzed, with one hand clinging to the laurel branches and her chestnut-brown hair blowing about her frightened face. She knew Hal Tucker very well—a good-natured, shiftless ne'er-do-weel, who lived on the proceeds of any odd jobs he could get in the neighborhood, and had no more idea of providing for the future than if he had been the grasshopper in Lafontaine's fable. And the voice of the other man was also familiar to her as that of one Jeremiah Slocum, who bore no enviable reputation among the simple settlers of those wild Western regions. And, with a thrill of the heart, she remembered that Jerry Slocum had been sitting by, the night before, when Miller Harkins, who was one of the school trustees, had paid her her month's salary in clinking silver dollars.

"It's I they mean!" cried Sophy, out aloud. "They mean to murder me, and all for the sake of that wretched paltry silver! One stroke of a sharp knife, and the thing's done and can't be undone! O merciful heaven! Can it be that there are such brutes in the world? 'Harkins' folks going to singing-school to-night, and the coast will be clear!' Oh, the peril I should have been in if I had not been fortunate enough to overhear these horrible words! I must hasten home at once and tell Mr. Harkins. But, oh, if I should chance to meet these ruffians on the road again!"

She stood still and listened, but no sound greeted her ears other than the rush of the wind in the tree-tops overhead and the murmur of the river below and the wild beating of her own heart.

"At all risks," she thought, "I must get home. I can't stay here in the forest all night, though perhaps the perils from wild beasts would be less than the dangers from my own kind!"

And flying in desperate haste through the gloomy paths, where the first faint silver rays of starlight were beginning to irradiate the scarcely visible way, she came at last in sight of the old stone mill by the waterfall, with the long low dwelling of the Harkinses at its side, all shining with welcome lights.

"Supper's b'en ready this half-hour," said Mrs. Harkins, a lean, fretful female, who always wore a sun-bonnet, winter or summer, indoors or out, and shuffled around the house in flapping carpet-slippers. "You're late, ain't you, Miss Clare? And, good land alive, how pale you be!"

"I—I walked very fast," said Sophy, with a convulsive catching of the breath and turning paler than ever as she saw, lounging on the wooden settle, just within the huge stone chimney, the very man whose voice she had heard half an hour ago in the twilight woods—Hal Tucker himself!

Involuntarily she drew back, falling almost into the arms of honest Hosea Harkins, who had just come in from the mill, with his working clothes on, and his hair and eyelashes powdered over with flour.

"Hel-lo!" said that worth. "You ain't a-goin' to faint away, be you, Miss Sophy?"

But spirit and courage had come back to the Yankee school-ma'am once again. She drew herself up and pointed to the lurking vagabond on the wide, wooden settle.

"Mr. Harkins," cried she, "you are a constable, are you not?"

"Wal, I guess I be," answered the miller, staring with all his might out of a pair of pale-blue eyes.

"In that case," said Sophy, "I call upon you to arrest that villain—that *murderer!*" And she pointed straight at Hal Tucker.

"Eh?" said the miller, his eyes more like over-riped gooseberries than ever.

"Eh!" echoed Mr. Tucker himself, coming upright, all in a heap, like a jointed doll.

"I heard him plotting in the woods this night," she gasped out, "with his confederate, Slocum! Let him deny it, if he dare's!"

"I swan to gracious; I *was* there!" said Hal, scratching his head. "Me and Jerry!"

"Let him deny," went on Sophy, with an unconsciously tragic effect, that he was plotting murder—with a sharp knife—when all the Harkinses were at singing-school to-night! Oh, Mr. Harkins, arrest him! For Heaven's, sake, save my life! It was I that was to have been the victim!"

The miller stared harder than before. Hal Tucker seized his head in both hands, as if apprehensive that it might split if not safely guarded.

"Hold on, Miss Clare, hold on!" said he. "You're clean wrong, as it happens! 'T wasn't you at all as we was goin' to murder! Good Lord above forbid! It was little Polly's pet lamb, there! And the missus wanted to turn it in, toward the butcher's account, and she wanted it took away on the sly, because of the children. And me and Jerry we thought it would be a good chance to-night, when they was all off to singin' school. But the cat's out of the bag now, I reckon!"

Sophy Clare sat down on the old patch-worked-covered lounge, with a burst of relieved laughter that was almost hysterical. The miller clapped his hands on his thigh with a force that surrounded him with an aureole of flour dust. Mrs. Harkins smiled grimly under the shadow of the sun-bonnet, and the children, one and all, set up a howl of depreciation over the fate of their beloved, woolly lamb!

"Mr. Tucker," said Sophy Clare, as soon as she was able to regain command over her voice, "don't take poor little Snowflake away! I will pay her value to these good people for the sake of the relief I now feel. And the children shall not lose their pet."

"It's only a lamb!" said Miller Harkins, who did not know what sentiment was.

"But it's the children's darling," pleaded Sophy.

And so Snowflake's life was saved and Sophy Clare's fright all went for nothing.

But she could never pass Jeremiah Slocum afterward without a shudder. And the very sound of Hal Tucker's voice, speaking in the twilight, was enough to blanch her cheek.

For she *had* been terribly frightened—poor little Sophy Clare!—*N. Y. Ledger.*

A Boy's Religion.

If a boy is a lover of the Lord Jesus Christ, though he may not be a church officer or preacher, he may be a godly boy in a boy's place. He may run, jump, play and climb like a real boy. But in it all, he ought to be free from vulgarity and profanity. He ought to avoid tobacco in every form, and have a horror of all intoxicating drinks. He ought to be peaceable, gentle, merciful, generous. He ought to discourage fighting. He ought to refuse to be a party to mischief, to persecution, to deceit. He need not always be interrupting a game to say that he is a Christian, but he ought not to be ashamed to say that he refuses to do something because it is wrong and wicked, or because he fears God, or is a Christian. He ought to take no part in the ridicule of sacred things, but meet the ridicule of others, when impelled by a sense of duty, with a bold statement that for the things of God, he feels the deepest reverence. —*Exchange.*

A Good Name.

What is more valuable in any pursuit than a good name? It is often the keynote to success in your calling. It is worth ten times its cost to its possessor during life; and, after death, what more precious legacy can be left for your children? Besides, the value of a good name does not accrue to yourself and children alone. The whole community is benefited thereby. Your noble traits of character remain as a stimulus to others, encouraging them to efforts of self-improvement.

To a young man ambitious for a position of honor and profit in the business world, a good name is of the first importance. Without this, no one is wanted in any position of trust. No young man, when fitting himself for business should lose sight of this important fact.—*Advance.*

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Spiritual Conflicts of Life."

TEXT: "*And Jacob was left alone, and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day. And when he saw that he prevailed not against him he touched the hollow of his thigh, and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint as he wrestled with him. And he said, Let me go, for the day breaketh. And he said, I will not let thee go except thou bless me.*"—Genesis xxxii., 24-26.

The dust arose from a traveling herd of cattle and sheep and goats and camels. They are the present that Jacob sends to gain the good will of his offended brother. That night Jacob halts by the brook Jabbok. But there is no rest for the weary man, no shining ladder to let the angels down into his dream, but a fierce combat, that lasts until the morning, with an unknown visitor. They each try to throw the other. The unknown visitor, to reveal his superior power, by a touch wrenches Jacob's thigh bone from its socket, perhaps maiming him for life. As on the morning sky the clusters of purple cloud begin to ripen Jacob sees it is an angel with whom he has been contending, and not one of his brother's coadjutors. "Let me go," cries the angel, lifting himself up into increasing light, "The day breaketh!"

You see, in the first place, that God allows good people sometimes to get into a terrible struggle. Jacob was a good man, but here he is left alone in the midnight to wrestle with a tremendous influence by the brook Jabbok. For Joseph, a pit; for Daniel, a wild beast den; for David, dethronement and exile; for John the Baptist, a wilderness diet and the executioner's ax; for Peter, a prison; for Paul, shipwreck; for John, desolate Patmos; for Vashti, most insulting cruelty; for Josephine, banishment; for Mrs. Sigourney, the agony of a drunkard's wife; for John Wesley, stones hurled by an infuriated mob; for Catherine, the Scotch girl, the drowning surges of the sea; for Mr. Burns, the buffeting of the Montreal populace; for John Brown, of Edinburgh, the pistol shot of Lord Claverhouse; for Hugh McKail, the scaffold; for Latimer, the stake; for Christ, the cross. For whom the rocks, the gibbets, the guillotines, the thumbscrews? For the sons and daughters of the Lord God Almighty. Some one said to a Christian reformer, "The world is against you." "Then," he replied, "I am against the world."

I will go further and say that every Christian has his struggle. This man had his combat in Wall street; this one on Broad street; this one on Fulton street; this one on Chestnut street; this one on State street; this one on Lombard street; this one on the bourse. With financial misfortune you have had the midnight wrestle. Redhot disasters have dropped into your store from loft to cellar. What you bought you could not sell. Whom you trusted fled. The help you expected would not come. Some giant panic, with long arms and grip like death, took hold of you in an awful wrestle from which you have not yet escaped, and it is uncertain whether it will throw you or you will throw it.

Here is another soul in struggle with some bad appetite. He knew not how stealthily it was growing upon him. One hour he woke up. He said, "For the sake of my soul, of my family, and of my children, and of my God, I must stop this!" And, behold, he found himself alone by the brook Jabbok, and it was midnight. That evil appetite seized upon him, and he seized upon it, and, oh, the horror of the conflict! When once a bad habit has aroused itself up to destroy a man and the man has sworn that, by the help of the eternal God, he will destroy it, all heaven draws itself out in a long line of light to look from above, and hell stretches itself in myrmidons of spite to look up from beneath. I have seen men rally themselves for such a struggle, and they have bitten their lips and clinched their fists and cried, with a blood red earnestness and a rain of scalding tears, "God help me!"

From a wrestle with habit I have seen men fall back defeated. Calling for no help, but relying on their own resolutions, they have come into the struggle, and for a time it seemed as if they were getting the upper hand of their habit, but that habit rallied again its infernal power and lifted a soul from its standing, and with a force borrowed from the pit hurled it into utter darkness. First I saw the auctioneer's mallet fall on the pictures and musical instruments and the rich upholstery of his family parlor. After awhile I saw him fall into the ditch. Then, in the midnight, when the children were dreaming their sweetest dreams and Christian households are silent with slumber, angel watched, I heard him give the sharp shriek that followed the stab of his own poniard. He fell from an honored social position; he fell from a family circle of which once he was the grandest attraction; he fell from the house of God, at whose alters he had been consecrated; he fell—forever! But, thank God, I have often seen a better termination than that.

I have seen men prepare themselves for such a wrestling. They laid hold of God's help when they went into combat. The giant habit, regaled by the cup of many temptations, came out strong and defiant. They clinched. There were the writhings and distortions of a fearful struggle. But the old giant began to waver, and, at last, in the midnight alone, with none but God to witness, by the brook Jabbok, the giant fell, and the triumphant wrestler broke the darkness with the cry, "Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." There is a widow's heart that first was desolated by bereavement and since by the anxieties and trials that came in the support of a family.

It is a sad thing to see a man contending for a livelihood under disadvantages, but to see a delicate woman, with helpless little ones at her back, fighting the giants of poverty and sorrow, is most affecting. It was a humble home, and passersby knew not that within those four walls were displays of courage more admirable than those of Hannibal crossing the Alps, or the pass of Thermopylæ or Balaklava, where "into the jaws of death rode the six hundred."

These heroes had the whole world to cheer them on, but there were none to applaud the struggle in the humble home. She fought for bread, for clothing, for fire, for shelter, with aching head, and weak side, and exhausted strength, through the long night by the brook Jabbok. Could it be that none would give her help? Had God forgotten to be gracious? No, contending soul! The midnight air is full of wings coming to the rescue. She hears it now in the sough of the night wind, in the ripple of the brook Jabbok—the promise made so long ago ringing down the sky, "Thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in Me!"

Some one said to a very poor woman, "How is it that in such distress you keep cheerful?" She said: "I do it by what I call cross prayers. When I had my rent to pay and nothing to pay it with, and bread to buy and nothing to buy it with, I used to sit down and cry. But now I do not get discouraged. If I go along the street, when I come to a corner of the street I say, 'The Lord help me.' I then go on until I come to another crossing of the street, and again I say, 'The Lord help me!' And so I utter a prayer at every crossing, and since I have got into the habit of saying these 'cross prayers' I have been able to keep up my courage."

Learn again from this subject that people sometimes are surprised to find out that what they have been struggling with in the darkness is really an "angel of blessing." Jacob found in the morning that this strange personage was not an enemy, but a God dispatched messenger to promise prosperity for him and for his children. And so many a man, at the close of his trial, has found out that he has been trying to throw down his own blessing. If you are a Christian man, I will go back in your history and find that the grandest things that have ever happened to you have been your trials. Nothing short of scourging, imprisonment and shipwreck could have made Paul what he was.

When David was fleeing through the wilderness pursued by his own son, he was being prepared to become the sweet singer of Israel. The pit and the dungeon were the best schools at which Joseph ever graduated. The hurricane that upset the tent and killed Job's children prepared the man of Uz to write the magnificent poem that has astounded the ages. There is no way to get the wheat out of the straw but to thrash it. There is no way to purify the gold but to burn it. Look at the people who have had their own way. They are proud, discontented, useless and unhappy. If you want to find cheerful folks, go among those who have been purified by the fire. After Rossini had rendered "William Tell" the five hundredth time a company of musicians came under his window in Paris and serenaded him. They put upon his brow a golden crown of laurel leaves. But amid all the applause and enthusiasm Rossini turned to a friend and said, "I would give all this brilliant scene for a few days of youth and love." Contrast the melancholy feeling of Rossini, who had everything this world could give him, to the joyful experience of Isaac Watts, whose misfortunes were innumerable, when he says:

> The hill of Zion yields
> A thousand sacred sweets
> Before we reach the heavenly fields
> Or walk the golden streets.
>
> Then let our songs abound
> And every tear be dry
> We are marching through Immanuel's ground
> To fairer worlds on high.

It is prosperity that kills and trouble that saves. While the Israelites were on the march, amid great privations and hardships, they behaved well. After awhile they prayed for meat, and the sky darkened with a great flock of quails, and these quails fell in large multitudes all about them, and the Israelites ate and ate and stuffed themselves until they died. Oh, my friends, it is not hardship or trial or starvation that injures the soul, but abundant supply. It is not the vulture of trouble that eats up the Christian's life; it is the quails, it is the quails! You will yet find out that your midnight wrestle by the brook Jabbok is with the angel of God, come down to bless and save.

Learn again that while our wrestling with trouble may be triumphant we must expect that it will leave its mark upon us. Jacob prevailed, but the angel touched him, and his thigh bone sprang from its socket, and the good man went limping on his way. We must carry through this world the mark of the combat. What plowed those premature wrinkles in your face? What whitened your hair before it was time for frost? What silenced forever so much of the hilarity of your household? Ah, it is because the angel of trouble hath touched you that you go limping on your way. You need not be surprised that those who have passed through the fire do not feel as gay as they once did.

Do not be out of patience with those who come not out of their despondency. They may triumph over their loss, and yet their gait shall tell you that they have been trouble touched. Are we stoics that we can, unmoved, see our cradle rifled of the bright eyes and the sweet lips? Can we stand unmoved and see our gardens of earthly delight uprooted? Will Jesus, who wept Himself, be angry with us if we pour our tears into the graves that open to swallow down what we love best? Was Lazarus more dear to Him than our beloved dead to us? No We have a right to weep. Our tears must come. You shall not drive them back to scald the heart. They fall into God's bottle. Afflicted ones have died because they could not weep. Thank God for the sweet, the mysterious relief that comes to us in tears! Under this gentle rain the flowers of corn put forth their bloom. God pity that dry, withered, parched, all consuming grief that wrings its hands and grinds its teeth and bites its nails unto the quick, but cannot weep! We may have found the comfort of the cross, and yet ever after show that in the dark night and by the brook Jabbok we were trouble-touched.

Again, we may take the idea of the text and announce the approach of the day dawn. No one was ever more glad to see the morning than was Jacob after that night of struggle. It is appropriate for philanthropists and Christians to cry out with this angel of the text, "The day breaketh." The world's prospects are brightening. The church of Christ is rising up in its strength to go forth "fair as the moon, clear as the sun and terrible as an army with banners."

Clap your hands, all ye people, the day breaketh. The bigotries of the earth are perishing. The time was when we were told that if we wanted to get to heaven we must be immersed or sprinkled, or we must believe in the perseverance of the saints, or in falling away from grace, or a liturgy or no liturgy, or they must be Calvinists or Arminians in order to reach heaven. We have all come to confess now that these are nonessentials in religion.

During my vacation one summer I was in a Presbyterian audience, and it was Sacramental day, and with grateful heart I received the Holy Communion. On the next Sabbath I was in a Methodist church and sat at a love feast. On the following Sabbath I was in an Episcopal church and knelt at the alter and received the consecrated bread. I do not know which service I enjoyed the most. "I believe in the communion of saints and in the life everlasting." "The day breaketh."

As I look upon this audience I see many who have passed through waves of trouble that came up higher than their girdle. In God's name I proclaim cessation of hostilities. You shall not go away saddened and broken-hearted. God will lift your burden. God will bring your dead to life. God will stanch the heart's bleeding. I know He will. Like as a father pities his children, so the Lord pities you. The pains of earth will end. The tomb will burst. The dead will rise. The morning star trembles on a brightening sky. The gates of the east begin to swing open. The day breaketh.

Luther and Melanchthon were talking together gloomily about the prospects of the church. They could see no hopes of deliverance. After awhile Luther got up and said to Melanchthon: "Come, Philipp, let us sing the forty-sixth psalm of David, 'God is our refuge and strength, a very pleasant help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled; though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. Selah.'"

Death to many, nay to all, is a struggle and a wrestle. We have many friends that it will be hard to leave. I care not how bright our future hope is. It is a bitter thing to look upon this fair world and know that we shall never again see its blossoming spring, its falling fruits, its sparkling streams and to say farewell to those with whom we played in childhood or counseled in manhood. In that night, like Jacob, we may have to wrestle, but God will not leave us unblessed. It shall not be told in heaven that a dying soul cried unto God for help, but was not delivered. The lattice may be turned to keep out the sun, or a book set to dim the light of the midnight taper, or the room may be filled with the cries of orphanage and widowhood, or the church of Christ may mourn over our going, but if Jesus calls all is well. The strong wrestling by the brook will cease; the hour of death's night will pass along—1 o'clock in the morning; 2 o'clock in the morning; 4 o'clock in the morning. The day breaketh.

So I would have it when I die. I am in no grudge against this world. The only fault I have to find with the world is that it treats me too well, but when the time comes to go I trust to be ready, my worldly affairs all settled. If I have wronged others, I want then to be sure of their forgiveness. In that last wrestling, my arm enfeebled with sickness and my head faint, I want Jesus beside me. If there be hands on this side of the flood stretched out to hold me back, I want the heavenly hands stretched out to draw me forward. Then, O Jesus, help me on and help me up. Unfearing, undoubting, may I step right out into the light and be able to look back to my kindred and friends who would detain me here, exclaiming: "Let me go; let me go. The day breaketh!"

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Every trade in China has its patron saint.

Wife selling is still common in Central Russia.

Arithmetical notation by the nine digits and zero was used in Hindostan in the sixth century.

It is a rare thing to find in any part of China a man over twenty years of age who cannot read or write.

The manufacture of Greek antiquities has been a regular business in southern Russia for twenty years.

Some long leasehold property at Cheapside, London, sold the other day at a price equal to $180 per superficial foot.

The first Biblical mention of brickmaking is in Genesis. The cronologists place the date of this reference at B. C. 2,247.

The Chan-Santa-Cruz Indians in Yucatan have never been conquered. No white has ever seen their city, which is defended by a swamp.

The word hairbreadth, now used for an infinitesimal space, was once a regular measure. It was the width of sixteen hairs laid side by side.

Cotton and cotton-weaving were introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great, who sent the material, the seed and the workmen from Persia and India.

Lamb hashed with bananas is one of the breakfast dishes which often figure on the menu of the most famous restaurant in New York. It tastes better than it sounds.

In a Boston book store is displayed the sign: "Germs sold here—germs of thought; of philosophy; of logic, but you cannot be trusted, else we would be busted."

The sect of Jains, in India, are the champion long-distance fasters. Fasts of from thirty to forty days are common, and once a year they abstain from food for seventy-five days.

It is said by experts that practical, even-tempered men usually write a plain, round hand, in which every letter is legible, and that more ambitious men write hastily and carelessly.

A Diver's Experience with Ghosts.

A diver who went down to work on the steamship Viscaya, which was in collision and sunk off Barnegat light, had a grewsome experience. It was a difficult job, so two divers were sent down—one of them to remain on deck in sixty feet of water, to act as second tender to the other diver who went below. The latter had been below but a few minutes when three jerks came over the life-line. When he had been hauled up on to the deck he was so unnerved that he forgot he was still in sixty feet of water, and signalled to have his helmet removed. When both divers had been hauled to the surface, he said that while he was working through a gangway, he had seen two huge objects coming toward him; and nothing could dissuade him from the belief that he had seen two submarine ghosts—until the other diver went down and discovered that there was a mirror at the end of the gangway, and that the diver had seen the reflection of his own legs, vastly enlarged, coming toward him.—[Scribner.

Montana is large enongh to hold the population of the entire earth and then have but fifteen persons to the acre.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

GOLD has been discovered near Lebanon, Ind.

THE Pennsylvania peach crop is not damaged.

SMALLPOX has become epidemic at Chicago.

THE rainfall in Arkansas has been unusually heavy.

MISSOURI farmers are plowing up millions of the seven-year locusts.

FRANCE is to have an Arbor Day in imitation of the United States.

PRINCE BISMARCK does not see signs of war in the European situation.

FEARS of a financial and commercial crisis in Argentine have subsided.

EUROPE has been having a drought, which causes the farmers much uneasiness.

FAIR HAVEN, Washington, has been made a coaling station for the Bering Sea patrol.

A BOY of but fourteen years has been put in stripes at the Northern Indiana prison at Michigan City.

CHOLERA prevails in Portugal, Austria, France and Russia.

MAY DAY processions were forbidden in Austria.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA and 252 of the Brazilian refugees were rescued from the Portuguese transport by friends while the guards were asleep.

GREECE has been visited by another earthquake, felt from the island of Syra, off the eastern shores, to Zante, off the west coast, and doing incalculable damage.

DESPITE the miserable weather 15,000 people attested their love of baseball by attending the opening game at the Polo Grounds, New York City. New York defeated Baltimore, 9—6.

CHICAGO, since its school census of 1892, has added something over 100,000 pupils to its population. Two years ago the school count revealed the presence of 1,438,010 dwellers within the city limits. To-day there are between 1,500,000 and 1,600,000.

THE total strength of the regular army, according to the War Department's statistics, is as follows: Cavalry, 6474; artillery, 3885; infantry, engineer and other branches of the service, 12,982. The strength of the drilled militia in the various States added to this number makes a total of about 150,000, and the estimate of the officials is that the whole number of men qualified for military duty in the United States is about 8,000,000.

JUDGE BRADLEY overruled the motion for a new trial in the Breckenridge-Pollard case.

MRS. JOHN T. MORGAN, the wife of the senior Senator from Alabama, died at her residence in Washington. Mrs. Morgan took to her bed about two weeks before, and suffered from a complication of diseases.

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PRESIDENT PEIXOTO'S fleet captured Paranagua, the last of the Brazilian rebels' forts offering no resistance.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

ALLAN G. THURMAN is eighty years old.

MRS. U. S. GRANT has an annual income of $24,000.

THE Astor family is going in extensively for literary pursuits.

MRS. GEORGE W. CHILDS will make her permanent home in Washington.

THE composer of "Nellie Gray," James R. Paine, is now Professor of Music at Harvard.

SENATOR CALVIN S. BRICE, of Ohio, wears out a watch chain in about two years by constantly fingering it.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, a nephew of the late President Garfield, has been elected a justice of the peace for Jamestown, Mich.

A WORLD'S Fair souvenir quarter, inclosed in a silver case, has been sent to the Queen Regent of Spain by Mrs. Potter Palmer.

THE late General Slocum's fortune is estimated at $1,000,000. He was at his death the richest of all the generals of the late war.

PRESIDENT HARRIS, of the Maine State College, is said to be the youngest college president in the country, being only thirty years of age.

THE betrothal of the Czarowitz and Princess Alix of Hess is regarded in Germany as a voucher for Germany's friendship for Russia.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR has written a novel in which he glorifies electricity as the controlling force in the world at the close of the twentieth century.

REV. H. WELLESLEY WELSEY, who has been appointed by Queen Victoria tutor and governor to the Duke of Albany, is a lineal descendant of John Wesley.

EIGHT years ago President Cleveland's wealth amounted perhaps to $50,000. Now his property, as estimated by the assessors' books of New York, will amount to over a quarter of a million.

IN a letter, inclosing a contribution, to President Black, of the Association of Democratic Clubs, President Cleveland says all members of the party should labor to save it from the disgrace of failure to redeem its pledges.

REV. FRANK DE WITT TALMAGE, a son of Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, recently preached his farewell sermon as pastor of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. He has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Penn.

THE new British Premier has much youthful freshness of feeling and manners. When walking out, hand in hand with two of his children, he seems more, it is said, like a lively elder brother of the two youngsters than the great political head of England.

THE oldest veteran of the Civil War now living is said to be Rudolph Kelker, who was born December 1, 1803, and enlisted at Pittsburg, in August, 1861, as Quartermaster-Sergeant in Company M, Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is living in Evans City, Butler County, Penn.

JUDGE WHITE, Mr. Cleveland's newly appointed Judge of the United States Supreme Court, will be forty-nine years of age in November. He is the youngest Judge in that tribunal. Chief Justice M. W. Fuller is sixty-one, Judge Harlan is sixty-one, Judge Gray is sixty-six, Judge Brewer is fifty-seven, Judge Brown is fifty-eight, Judge Shiras is sixty-two, Judge Jackson is sixty-two, and Judge Field is seventy-eight.

THE California Supreme Court has decided the Blythe case in favor of Florence Blythe, who will receive the estate of $4,000,000 left by the late Thomas H. Blythe.

THE British War Department ordered from Chicago a sample lot of 500 tons of compressed fodder for horses, a combinaton of oats, corn and chopped hay.

LATER NEWS.

BOTH houses of the New York State Legislature adjourned; Governor Flower gave out his veto of the Blanket Ballot bill, and declared he would not sign the measure.

SEVENTY-TWO horses wore roasted to death in a fire which destroyed Richard Fitzpatrick's stables in New York City. Loss, $50,000.

HENRY NEWMAN & Co., dealers in clothiers' supplies, in New York City, made an assignment, with liabilities of $1,500,000, and nominal assets of $1,900,000.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, attracted by the notoriety surrounding the Coxey movement, delivered a lecture at Washington without securing a license. He was arrested for violating the license lecture ordinance. The charge against him was dismissed.

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FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

86TH DAY.—The Senate refused by a vote of 17 to 26 to appoint a special committee to hear Coxey's representatives.——The Senate spent the afternoon hearing Mr. Washburn make a speech against the Tariff bill.

87TH DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.——After half an hour spent in executive session and another half hour given to morning business of no particular importance the Tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Mills addressed the Senate in support of the bill by way of closing what is designated "general debate."

88TH DAY.—The day was devoted to a discussion as to the date on which the Wilson bill should go into effect.

89TH DAY.—Speeches were made by Messrs. Vest, Dolph and Wolcott denouncing Mr. Allen's Coxey resolution.——Mr. Higgins spoke against the Tariff bill, devoting his speech almost entirely to a review of the Hawaiian question.——Thomas Jordon Jarvis was sworn in as Senator from North Carolina to succeed the late Senator Vance.

90TH DAY.—The Senate met under its new order at 11 a. m.——The Tariff bill was immediately taken up. Mr. Aldrich challenged the Democrats to take a vote on the measure at 3 o'clock, and when his challenge was accepted by Mr. Harris he withdrew the challenge because it had not been accepted immediately.

91ST DAY.—Mr. Harris moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Tariff bill. In response to a request by Mr. Allen, to allow some business on the calendar to be taken up, Mr. Harris remarked that the disposition of the Tariff bill was of vastly more importance. The question was taken on Mr. Harris's motion, and it was agreed to. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hale, Harris, Sherman and Dolph. At 3 p. m. Mr. Dolph yielded the floor, when Mr. Cameron offered resolutions on the death of Representative Lilley, of Pennsylvania. Eulogies were delivered by Senators Cameron, Palmer and Chandler, the resolutions were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

The House.

108TH DAY.—After a struggle over the approving of the journal the members settled down to local business pertaining to the District of Columbia, which consumed the day.

109TH DAY.—The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed.

110TH DAY.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

111TH DAY.—Mr. Cooper offered a bill to provide for the free coinage of silver dollars of value equal to gold dollars.——The question of fining absentees caused a lively debate, which consumed the remainder of the session.

112TH DAY.—The House disposed of all the private pension and relief bills—twenty-five in number—reported by the Committee of the Whole from Friday night sessions, so far this session.——The Senate resolution was agreed to, appropriating $10,000 for the employment of additional clerical force in the library, made necessary by the operation of the Copyright law.——Nearly all the remainder of the day was spent upon the private calendar.——The House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session being devoted to private pension and relief bills.

113TH DAY.—The Army Appropriation b was taken up and general debate there exhausted. It was considered a short t by paragraphs for amendments, whe point of no quorum was raised. The of a quorum being officially demonstr at 5.35 the House adjourned.

EIGHT LIVES FOR ONE.

TERRIBLE RETRIBUTION FOR A LOUISIANA MURDER.

Four More Men Lynched for the Boyce Assassination in Madison Parish—Long Hunt for the Murderers in the Swamps—Sheriff's Posse Overpowered.

Four more of the colored men who were connected with the murder of J. B. Boyce in Madison Parish, Louisiana, were captured by the Sheriff's posse and, as was expected, were lynched soon afterward. This murder has already resulted in nine deaths, that of Boyce, the white overseer who was first killed, and eight colored men who have been killed in retaliation. Harris Williams was shot, and Tom Claxton, Dave Hawkins, Sam Slaughter, Shell Claxton, Pomp Claxton, Scott Harvey, and Tony McCoy have been lynched. Of these, the first three were lynched on Sunday night, and the other four immediately after their capture as related.

The killing of Boyce occurred a week before and ever since then the posse had been hunting for the colored men who were supposed to have taken part in the affair. The posse was composed of 200 white men, half the total number of white men in Madison Parish, where the colored people are twelve to one. The whites split up into half a dozen parties and scoured the entire country. The murderers were supposed to have taken refuge in the triangle swamp between Milliken's Bend and Omega and the river. All three places were watched, particularly the river, to prevent them from escaping into Mississippi. Bloodhounds were obtained to track the men, but the scent was cold. After several days' hunt, the Sheriff dismissed most of his posse, but fifty men remained on duty. However, the scent was taken up by the dogs, and it was evident that the pursued men had been cornered in Buckhorn woods, a comparatively small swamp. The Sheriff called for reinforcements, and 200 men responded.

The gang were found in a cabin between the woods and river. They had made arrangements with a colored man to take them across the river, and would have succeeded in escaping to Mississippi if it had not been for the prompt action of the posse. The posse surrounded the house and called for the owner to come out. He played deat and would not answer. and he was told if he did not come out and surrender the men the officers would fire on the house. He still refused to answer, and a volley was fired in the roof of the cabin. The owner came out and said the fugitives were nor there, and that he did not know where they were.

The posse then searched the premises and in the loft of a small crib in the yard four of the fugitives were found huddled together—Pomp Claxton, Shell Claxton, Scott Harvey and Tony McCoy. They were arrested, and Sheriff McClelland deputized twelve of the posse to take them to Tallulah. The captured men were without guns, having thrown them away in their flight when pursued by the bloodhounds. They scattered, and only came together when they were caught.

As the Sheriff's deputies, with the prisoners, got near Milliken's Bend an effort was made by a crowd to take them away, but the deputies resisted and got as far as the Sherly place, about two miles from Tallulah, when a crowd of about two hundred men met them and overpowered the officers and took the four murderers to the Crescent place, where the four men were hanged on a tree about one hundred feet from the place where they killed Boyce.

The executions were conducted very quietly, the people living in the vicinity knowing nothing about them until next morning, when they were surprised to find the bodies of the four men hanging there. There were twenty-six colored men in all on the Crescent plantation who were suspected of complicity with the killing of Boyce. Eight have been killed, one is at large, and seventeen are prisoners in the parish jail.

THE ST. CHARLES BURNED.

The Famous Hostelry in New Orleans Destroyed by Fire.

Fire was discovered about 11 o'clock p. m. in the St. Charles Hotel, the largest and best hotel in New Orleans, La., and the structure was completely destroyed in an hour.

Many of the guests had retired and were aroused with difficulty. One man, a guest in the hotel, was fatally burned and another fatally injured by jumping from the third-story window.

The fire at the hotel started in the kitchen and ran up the back elevator to the fourth and fifth stories, which were soon in flames. An effort was made to notify the guests and servants, but it was not entirely successful.

Several persons were seen at a fourth-story window surrounded by flames and gesticulating wildly to the people below.

The clothing of one of them caught fire, and with a scream he sprang from the window, falling on his head on the pavement, killing him.

Nearly all the clothing was burned from him and the body blackened from the flames, so that it was unrecognizable.

The others who were near him disappeared at the same time.

The hotel was built in 1856, at the cost of a million dollars, and was for years the finest in the South. It was valued at $550,000 though it cost $1,000,000.

BLEW UP THE HOUSE.

Four Fatalities From a Gasoline Explosion Near St. Louis.

A frightful explosion occurred near St. Louis, Mo., by which two people were burned to death, two others fatally injured and a fifth slightly hurt. The fatalities were:

Lenora Nigg, aged two years, burned to death; Rosa Nigg, aged seven, burned to death; Casimir Nigg, aged forty-five, fatally burned. He was made totally blind. Mrs. Caroline Vogel, Mrs. Nigg's mother, fatally burned.

Mrs. Casimir Nigg was only slightly burned. Casimir Nigg lived with his family in a two-story frame house two miles south of the city limits. At 3 o'clock, p. m. he was carrying a five-gallon can of gasoline through the kitchen when it slipped from his hands and broke on the floor. There was a lighted gasoline stove in the kitchen.

Immediately there was an explosion, and in an instant the house was in flames. The building was entirely destroyed, and the inmates injured as above.

A RECENT law passed in Russia compels owners of vessels to place them at the disposal of the Government in event of war.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A LARGE number of women fought like tigresses against the arrest of two Slavs in Uniontown, Penn., and the deputies had to wound several of them before they surrendered.

AN explosion of dynamite at Mount Washington, Penn., caused the death of Hugo Ralph, aged seventeen, and the fatal injury of two others.

MICHAEL DONNELLY shot three times at Patrick J. McArdle, who had just defeated him in a lawsuit, in the Court of Common Pleas, New York City. No one was hurt.

THE coke strikers in Pennsylvania made a number of demonstrations and were dispersed by deputy sheriffs.

ABE BUZZARD, a famous outlaw in Pennsylvania, and later an ostensibly reformed man, was arrested at Reading for safe-robbing.

THE entire Pennsylvania coke region, with the exception of a few works, is tied up in a general strike for the first time since 1891. Almost every plant is shut down, and fully 6000 men went out.

Two Hungarian laborers were killed in a mine at Plymouth, Penn.

THREE children of Philip Schneider were burned to death in a fire at South Scranton, Penn.

WILLIAM C. GREEN brained Hattie Beebe at Adams, N. Y., and then cut his own throat. The woman was instantly killed and Green died shortly after. The double crime was the result of Green's insane jealousy.

BANK EXAMINER JUDSON closed the Harlem River Bank, New York City, pending an examination of its affairs, He says it has been losing money and it was decided to wind up its affairs, but the depositors will be paid in full, he thinks.

South and West.

Two men were killed in a fight at a school debate near Winchester, Ohio.

"SAM" SLAUGHTER, "Tom" Claxton and "Dave" Hawkins, the three colored men confined in jail at Tallulah, La., charged with being members of the party which shot and killed Manager Boyce, were taken from their cells by a mob and hanged to the balustrade of the courthouse.

JESSE SELIGMAN, of New York, died at Coronade Beach, San Diego, Cal. He was the head of the firm of J. and W. Seligman & Co., one of the largest banking houses in the country. He was born in Bavaria in 1827.

HERMAN LIBERT, aged seventy-three, of Deerfield, Ill., came home from his wife's funeral and hanged himself.

A WATERSPOUT and tornado played havoc about twelve miles west of Burkeville, Texas. All the houses at Gilchrist, except one, were blown down. Flying timbers struck a rifle in Ralph Gilchrist's hands, causing it to discharge. The bullet struck Miss Rosa Gilchrist, inflicting a fatal wound.

JEALOUS Edwin J. Workman, of Lebanon, Ind., fatally shot his wife and himself.

ALBERT T. BECK, former law partner of Congressman Bynum, was found murdered in his bed in Indianapolis, Ind.

JAMES REDDICK, of Caddo, Oklahoma, whipped his stepdaughter, aged ten years, to death, because she disobeyed him in a trifling matter. He has been arrested.

THE Ohio House of Representatives at Columbus passed by a constitutional majority of two the Clark Senate bill granting to women the right to vote in school elections. It is now a law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., has discovered it has a boodling lot of policemen, who have been dismissed.

RICHARD WHITE, the colored man who confessed to assaulting "Tommie" How, the twelve-year-old daughter of J. E. How, a well known planter living near Jamaica Ga., has been lynched.

COXEYITES seized a train in Montana and sped eastward at the rate of forty miles an hour until stopped by a cave-in. Frye's "Coxey" army, 300 strong, captured a Vandalia freight train at Terre Haute, Ind., but the train crew ran the train back into the yards and abandoned it.

HENRY F. BACHELOR, President of the Stock Growers' National Bank, Miles City Montana, has been convicted of appropriating $40,000 of the bank's money.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON addressed the Republican Convention of Indiana at Indianapolis.

THE Rev. C. E. Butler, an Episcopal clergyman, was found hanging to the bedpost in his room at the Lockner House, Fort Meade, Fla. His wife and family were absent at Atlantic City, N. J.

AT last the World's Fair buildings, Chicago, have been disposed of. They were sold outright to Graff & Co., house wreckers, for $87,500, and will be torn down immediately.

H. W. OGDEN, Democrat, was elected to Congress from the Shreveport (La.) District to fill the unexpired term of Senator M. C. Blanchard. His majority was about 5000.

THE small-pox scourge reached the worst stage in Chicago, Ill. The records showed 202 cases of small-pox at the pest house, and the corps of physicians investigating suspected cases reported a score of new patients.

FLOYD RADABAUGH, a farmer, twenty-four years old, living near Big Springs, Ohio, hanged two little children and himself because of family troubles.

Washington.

SECRETARY HERBERT sent Admiral Benham a most complimentary letter on his retirement from the Navy, and especially mentions his brilliant service at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

CAPTAIN WATSON, of the San Francisco, finds that neither the natives nor the foreigners at Bluefields want to be annexed to Nicaragua, and he recommends the United States Government to preserve autonomy to the people of the Mosquito Reservation.

SEVERAL hundred stand of small arms and repeating rifles were delivered at the Treasury Department from the War Department. The small arms were turned over to Captain Putnam of the Treasury Watch, and the repeating rifles were placed at convenient points about the Treasurer's end of the building.

THE nomination of James T. Yeomans as Inter-State Commerce Commissioner was favorably reported to the Senate.

CAPTAIN O. C. COON, an ex-employe of the Carnegie Steel Company, has charged that the Bethlehem (Penn.) armor-plate makers paid Sterling Brothers to furnish brittle balls for the Indian Head tests, so that their armor would appear better than it is. Secretary Herbert has been investigating for two months.

THE Detroit will be put out of commission for several months for repairs.

SECRETARY GRESHAM received a cable message from Minister Thompson, of Petropolis, near Rio, announcing that the restrictions upon cipher telegrams had been finally removed. This was taken to indicate the firm confidence of the Brazilian Government in its own security, and the insignificance of the revolutionary sentiment remaining in the country.

MR. JARVIS, appointed by the Governor of North Carolina to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Mr. Vance, was present in the Senate chamber and took the oath. In taking it he held up his left hand, his right arm being disabled.

Foreign.

CARNOT officially forbids the marryng of French diplomats with foreign women, and though it is explained that the decree was not aimed this way it strikes close to the Patenotre-Elverson wedding in Philadelphia.

LORD ROSEBERY, the British Premier, in a speech, said Englishmen were getting weary of the constant struggle over Irish coercion.

A TERRIFIC gale swept the southern coast of Ireland, destroying many fishing boats.

THE American Arctic expedition, under the command of Walter Wellman, sailed from Norway.

THERE were 104 new cases of cholera and three deaths in Lisbon, Portugat.

THE number of deaths in the Greek earthquakes is reported to have been 252.

DR. MONTALDO, the Chief Medical Director of the Spanish Government, who was sent to Lisbon, Portugal, to inquire into the character of the plague now raging there, declares the disease to be Asiatic cholera.

HENDRICK DE JONG, suspected of having murdered two women he had married, but convicted only of obtaining money under false pretenses, was sentenced in Amsterdam, Holland, to four years' imprisonment.

THE CASHIER HOODWINKED.

Two Robbers Smoothly Loot a Connecticut Bank.

A daring daylight bank robbery was committed in the office of the R. E. Spencer Banking Company of Thompsonville, Conn. Shortly before 12 o'clock two well dressed young men drove up to the banking house. Stopping the horse in front of the door, one of the men alighted and entered the bank and informed Cashier R. D. Spencer, who was alone at the time, that he was wanted outside by the man in the carriage. Mr. Spencer, the cashier, is the father of R. E. Spencer, the President and principal owner of the bank, and is nearly sixty-five years old. Suspecting nothing he went outside the bank to meet the supposed business man in the carriage, who immediately engaged him in conversation. Mr. Spencer forgot, in his anxiety to oblige a supposed customer, that he was leaving an entire stranger in the bank alone, with the safe and money drawer unlocked This is what the men had evidently counted upon, for during the few minutes Mr. Spencer was absent from the inside of the building, the man left inside had not been idle. With deft hands he removed every greenback from the money drawer and vault that he could get sight of and then stuffing his pockets as full of silver and gold pieces as he could sauntered outside the door and waited for his pal to cease talking with Cashier Spencer. Then he entered the carriage with his pal, and both, after tipping their hats to the old cashier, drove rapidly away toward the southern end of the town.

Cashier Spencer, upon returning to the building, did not notice anything wrong at first. It was not until he went to the money drawer to look over his cash on hand that he discovered the robbery. He then rushed to the door with the warning cry of "Stop, thief!" but discovered that the men had made good their escape, disappearing as completely as though the earth had swallowed them.

Word was sent to the Police Headquarters of the town immediately and also to President Spencer, who hurried to the bank to learn the full extent of the loss. After a careful examination it was found that about $1300 was taken from the bank. The robbers drove a piano-box top buggy and large sorrel horse.

It is evident that the robbers started from Springfield, Mass. About 9 o'clock a man appeared at Eastman's stables, on Water street there, and asked for a horse and buggy to go to Thompsonville. About 1 o'clock the rig appeared, driven by two boys, one about fifteen and the other eighteen years old. The horse had been driven very hard. The boys said that they lived near the South End Bridge. They were at work in the garden in front of the house when the rig appeared and a man called to them. At the same time he and another man jumped out and asked the boys to take the team to Springfield. It was thought that the robbers crossed the bridge to Mittineague or some nearby railroad station, where they took a train.

HANGMAN'S DAY.

Four Men Legally Executed for Their Various Crimes.

Hangman's day saw several legal executions.

At Washington Thomas Crumpton, a colored man convicted of the murder of an other colored man in a drunken quarrel, was hanged in the jail of the District of Columbia on the same portable scaffold on which Guiteau and a number of other murderers have suffered the last penalty of the law. One of the other priscners adjusted the noose around the criminal's neck and placed the black cap on his head. Another of the guards pulled the trigger that sprung the trap. Two strands of the rope, which was a three-quarter inch affair, broke, causing the hanging to be a bungle. Guards had to catch Crumpton and raise him slightly while a rope was passed about his body in order to relieve the strain upon the single remaining strand of the original rope. The man's neck was not broken and he gave no signs of strangulatjon. His heart did not stop beating for fully twenty-five minutes.

At Fayetteville, Ark., Samuel F. Vaughn was hanged in the jail yard. His neck was broken by the fall, and he was declared dead in twelve minutes. He had to be carried to the scaffold and held in position while the noose was being adjusted. He did not speak, and was half dead when the trap fell. Vaughn was a hired assassin, and shot Andrew Gage from ambush.

At Manassas, Va., Ben White and Jim Robinson, both colored, were hanged in the jail yard for criminally assaulting two white women. On the scaffold, after the knots had been adjusted, White asked for a few moments to pray, and while engaged in prayer the drop fell. The necks of both men were broken.

KILLED AND HANGED.

Work of an Oklahoma Vigilance Committee on the Texas Border.

Vigilance committees, which had been trailing an organized band of horse thieves nearly all week in Oklahoma, surrounded the bandits within a few miles of the Texas line. The band consisted of seven men, and in the fight which followed five of the thieves were killed outright and the remaining two captured and hanged.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ENGLAND has organized her first baseball team.

FARRELL is the tallest man on the New York team.

THE cry all along the line is, anything to beat Boston.

SOUTHERN practice trips will be in vogue again next spring.

LATHAM has been appointed field captain of the Cincinnatis.

MILLER will play third base and captain the St. Louis Browns.

THERE are twenty-five players on the payroll of the Washington Club.

THE New York Club intends to carry seventeen men throughout the season.

JENNINGS, Reitz and McGraw are playing phenomenal ball for the Baltimores.

THE Chicago Club has returned to the use of the old and famous white stockings.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, the poet and broker, is an enthusiastic baseball crank.

BOSTON has the three shortest outfielders in the League in McCarthy, Duffy and Bannon.

THAT great American query, "What's the score?" has gone on duty for the season of 1894.

THE mascot craze that was so prevalent in baseball a few years back has died out entirely.

THERE are four players among the Chicagos who measure six feet one inch in height and two who are six feet tall.

IT is a noteworthy fact that every man on the Baltimore team began his baseball career either as a pitcher or a catcher.

MURPHY, the New York player, will make his mark in the League. He has showed up strongly in batting, fielding and base running.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHN B. DAY, of the New York Club, thinks that this will be the most successful year for baseball in the history of the game.

THE Dickinson College baseball team has two Indian pitchers, and the Harrisburg Baseball Club also possesses an Indian twirler named Mackay.

BOSTON'S infield is well nigh perfect. The four men play almost as one, the best of team work resulting. They all seem to be at the right place all the time.

MCPHEE, of the Cincinnatis, and Tony Mullane, of the Baltimores, are the only players in the big League who played with the American Association in its inaugural year.

THE Baltimores' right field fence has been moved in about thirty feet, and the cranks in the Monumental City are already figuring on the number of home runs Dan Brouthers will make this year.

THE old battery of Bennett and Radbourne has been singularly unfortunate this year. Bennett lost both legs and Radbourne had an eye destroyed by a charge of shot. Manager Frank Selee, of the Bostons, has already begun to make preparations for a grand testimonial for the benefit of Bennett to take place during mid-summer.

ADRIAN C. ANSON has been the marvel of the baseball profession. No other man who ever played ball can point to twenty-three years of successful life as a player on the ball field. Anson has done with the game as a player, that is sure, and while in a great emergency he may jump in for a day or so, still he will not be out for a playing record of any sort. As a matter of fact, it is a physical impossibility for Anson to continue playing. He is thirty pounds over his playing weight at present.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
St. Louis..	6	2	.750	New York.	3	4	.429
Philadel...	6	2	.750	Pittsburg..	3	4	.429
Cleveland.	6	2	.750	Louisville.	3	5	.375
Boston.....	5	2	.714	Brooklyn..	2	5	.286
Baltimore.	4	3	.571	Wash'ng'n.	2	6	.250
Cincinnati.	4	3	.571	Chicago...	1	7	.125

LOST THE KEARSARGE.

Herbert Suspends Lyman and Heyerman for a Year.

Commander Heyerman and Lieutenant Lyman will each lose rank and pay on suspension for one year for the loss of the frigate Kearsarge on Roncador Reef.

Secretary Herbert has acted on the findings and sentences of the court-martial which tried these two officers, and his decision has just been announced.

Commander Heyerman was found guilty by the court of running the vessel on the reef and inefficiency in the performance of duty. He was sentenced to suspension from rank and duty, on waiting orders pay, for two years, the court, however, unanimously recommending him to the clemency of the Secretary, who responded by reducing the length of the sentence to one year.

The court found Lieutenent Lyman guilty of neglect of duty and culpable inefficiency, and sentenced him to suspension from rank and duty, on waiting orders pay, for one year and to be publicly reprimanded.

Secretary Herbert remitted the reprimand and approved the remainder of the sentence.

"BILLY" M'GARRAHAN DEAD

His Claim Made Him Well Known During the Last Thirty Years.

William McGarrahan, one of the most conspicuous figures about the Capitol for the last thirty years, died at Providence Hospital, Washington, a few days ago.

The old man, better known by everybody in Washington as "Billy" McGarrahan, was about seventy years old, and has been prosecuting his claim to the Mexican grant in California to the Rancho Panocho property for the past thirty years, and before that time for many years in the departments and the courts. It was one of the measures vetoed by President Harrison after the bill had passed both Houses for the first time, although prior to that time it had frequently passed either one House or the other.

William McGarrahan's face has been familiar about Washington, and not a member or Senator has been in Congress during the past quarter of a century who did not know him personally. He has been failing rapidly during the last year and went to the hospital a few weeks ago.

He was visited there by many Senators, who have grown attached to the old man. Always kind and courteous, he has asked Congress to do him justice, but asked in vain. In addition to a complication of diseases, dropsy set in and death soon followed.

SECRETARY LAMONT has issued an order reducing the force of clerks in the War Department from forty-nine to twenty-seven, saving the Treasury $25,000 a year in salaries. This action was taken, as stated in his order, after the Secretary had satisfied himself that the work of the office can be efficiently performed by a reduced force of clerks.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 6.

Lesson Text: "Joseph's Last Days," Genesis l., 14-26 — Golden Text: Prov. iv., 18— Commentary.

14. "And Joseph returned into Egypt, he and his brerhren and all that went up with him to bury his father, after he had buried his father." For seventeen years did Jacob enjoy Joseph's presence and care in Egypt (chapter xlvii., 28) and died at the age of 147, having first blessed all his sons and charged them to bury him beside Leah in the cave of Machpelah, where Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebekah, had already been laid. When Jacob was dying he, with confidence in the promises of God, blessed the sons of Joseph, and assured Joseph that God would bring them all out of Egypt (Heb. xi., 21; Gen. xlviii., 21).

15. "And when Joseph's brethren saw that their father was dead they said, Joseph will peradventure hate us and will certainly requite us all the evil which we did unto him." That looks like a very mean estimate of their brother, who had so freely and fully forgiven them and had so abundantly cared for them for so many years. One cannot read chapter xlv., 1-15, without seeing that it was pure unbelief and actually made Joseph a liar. But it is just the way that many Christians treat the Lord. They cannot believe that He has nothing against them and that He will never mention their sins, and so they make Him a liar (I John v., 10).

16. "And they sent a messenger unto Joseph, saying, Thy father did command before he died, saying." A messenger's only responsibility is to receive and deliver his message correctly and promptly. Haggai was the Lord's messenger with the Lord's message (Hag. i., 13), and the message accomplished the work. It is a pleasure to be the Lord's messenger and is the highest honor a mortal can here enjoy. But this messenger was in poor employ and on a very poor errand.

17. "So shall ye say unto Joseph, Forgive, I pray thee now, the trespass of thy brethren and their sin." This was no new sin they were asking forgiveness for, but the old wrong of thirty-seven years before which had been fully forgiven for over seventeen years. We have no record that Jacob ever told his sons thus to appeal to Joseph. If he did, he was as bad as they. Yet there are Christians who, being assured of forgiveness (Eph. i., 7; I John ii., 12), are all the time asking forgiveness for the same old sins. No wonder Joseph wept. It is enough to make Jesus weep to be so unbelievingly regarded.

18. "And his brethren also went and fell down before his face, and they said, Behold, we be thy servants." It was in fear they came, begging for that which had long ago been given them. This is not the kind of servant Jesus expects to find in those who have been made nigh by His precious blood (Eph. i., 13). Not serving to obtain forgiveness, but serving because forgiven, is the right way. Serve the Lord with gladness.

19. "And Joseph said unto them, Fear not, for am I in the place of God?" It was against God they had sinned, and from Him first they should have sought forgiveness. David recognized this when he said, "Against Thee, Thee only, have I sinned and done this evil in Thy sight (Ps. li., 4). We must seek forgiveness from God, for all sin is against Him (I Cor. viii., 12), and then from those against whom we have offended.

20. "But as for you, ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto good to bring it to pass, as it is this day, to save much people alive." In almost the very same words had he spoken to them of this matter seventeen years before. He reminds us of Jesus, who is the same yesterday, to-day and forever (Heb. xiii., 8), of Jehovah, who says, "I am the Lord, I change not" (Mal. iii., 6).

21. "Now therefore fear ye not. I will nourish you and your little ones. And He comforted them and spoke kindly unto them." This is at least the fourth "fear not" in this story (xliii., 23; xlvi., 3; 1, 19). The first in the Bible is in Gen. xv., 1, and the last is Rev. i., 17, or ii., 10, but how many heart comforting ones there are throughout the book! I find constant comfort and strength in such as I Sam. xxii., 23; Isa. xli., 10, 13; Joel ii., 21; Mark v., 36. We are to comfort others with the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God (II Cor. i., 4); therefore I pass them on.

22. "And Joseph dwelt in Egypt, he and his father's house, and Joseph lived an hundred and ten years." He was thirty when he first stood before Pharoah (xli., 46), so that he had eighty years of prosperity and honor in Egypt. He would be about fifty-six when his father died, therefore he lived to make good his word to his brethren for at least fifty years.

23. "And Joseph saw Ephraim's children of the third generation. The children also of Machir, the son of Manasseh, were brought up upon Joseph's knees." After Job's affliction he saw his son's sons, even four generations (Job xlii., 16). It is one of the blessings of the righteous to see children's children and peace therewith (Ps. cxxviii., 6).

24. "And Joseph said unto his brethren, I die, and God will surely visit you and bring you out of this land unto the land which He sware to Abraham, to Isaac and to Jacob." This was confidence in God. By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the departing of the children of Israel and gave commandment concerning his bones (Heb. xi., 22).

25. "And Joseph took an oath of the children of Israel, saying, God will surely visit you, and ye shall carry up my bones from hence." So when Moses led Israel out of Egypt he took the bones of Joseph, and when their wanderings all had ceased they were buried in Shechem (Ex. xiii., 19; Joshua xxiv., 32). Joseph might have desired such a funeral as he gave his father and had his body at once buried in the land of promise, but he was so sure of their going up in due time that he was content to wait and let his body remain among them as a token of their coming deliverance.

26. "So Joseph died, being an hundred and ten years old, and they embalmed him, and he was put in a coffin in Egypt." Gathered unto his people (xlix., 33), his body still awaits the resurrection of the just at the coming of Christ (I Cor. xv., 23; I Thess, iv., 16). These all died in faith, not having received the promises. These all having obtained a good report through faith received not the promise, God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect (Heb. xi., 13, 39, 40). That unburied body was a constant sermon to the believing remnant such as Amram and Jochebed, parents of Moses, not to be discouraged by trials, but to wait for the deliverance, which was sure to come.—Lesson Helper.

Atlanta's Cotton Exposition.

Atlanta, Ga., has got more than the $200,000 guarantee fund for its cotton exposition, which it set out to raise, and considers its great show an assured success.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

The Coxey Movement.

Possibly no other matter has received so much attention from the press of the country during the past month as the march of the Coxeyites to Washington. The Ohio band headed by Coxey himself has landed in Washington. Considerable speculation has been indulged in as to what they would do when they would arrive there. Some of them have arrived there. The whole scheme resulted in a complete fizzle. Considerable excitement was caused,some of the leaders were arrested, but afterward released and before night Coxey had applied for a license to exhibit his aggregation. The right of citizens to petition congress cannot be denied, neither can it be denied that reforms in various directions are frequently necessary. While this is granted it must also be granted that if congress were to open the way to petitions by personal appeal no time could be given to the important measures which must be disposed of at every session. Coxeyism is a direct result of Populism and other vagaries which seems to have taken possession of a portion of the people particularly in the central and western sections of the country. Heaven forbid that some of the wild schemes of the populist should ever be engrafted into the government. Kansas, Colorado and South Carolina have furnished the country with abundant illustrations of the result of placing visionary leaders in positions of trust and power.

If the people who have become political populists be honest, and we know some of them are, in their desire to secure better administration of government they should exemplify it by sending better men to represent them than some they have sent. Some of the Populist congressmen are merely blatant blatherskites whose rantings are disgusting. We would gladly see more representatives of the farming populace in our legislative halls but it would be far from improving our law making body if all members were farmers. No better would it be if all were lawyers, or doctors, or ministers, or miners, or manufacturers. The interests of the country are many and each should be fairly represented. Class distinctions and class legislation shsuld not be tolerated nor should they be agitated. If every citizen has the good of the country at heart no dangers are to be feared. But for the sake of notoriety such men as Coxey will agitate impossible schemes and followers flock to his standard. So prone are some people to chase ignes fatui that we firmly believe that if some one with a little means would propose a march to Heaven to demand a change in the the terms of salvation he would have no difficulty in securing recruits. Danger to liberty and our institutions lurks in this tendency. In the Senate last Thursday two addresses were made in the discussion of Coxey's right to assemble in the city of Washington which we consider intensely patriotic and statesmanlike, and as they so fully meet with our approval we append the associated press report of the proceedings of that day in order that our readers may enjoy them:

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In the Senate today the resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Allen, Populist, Nebraska, asserting the right of persons visiting Washington to assemble peaceably and petition for redress of grievances was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Vest, Democrat, Missouri, deprecated the introduction of resolutions on that subject. It seemed to him that the persons alluded to had been treated like all other persons. If they observed the laws they would be as a matter of course, not molested by the national, State or municipal authorities, and if they violated the laws they ought to be punished. There was a reference in the preamble to "unarmed, law-abiding and peacefully-disposed, but unemployed citizens of the United States." If the Senator (Mr. Allen) meant by that to include the men who had trampled on the law and seized private property and undertaken to secure transportation to Washington by force of arms, then he (Mr. West) had to dissent from any such proposition. Those who had violated the laws would have to abide by the consequences.

"That whole issue," Mr. Vest declared, "must be met right here and now. We cannot, for one instant, hesitate or falter. I am not here to make any profession of sympathy with any particular class of the American people. I have not in me one drop of blood that would create the slightest antagonism to any section or class of the people—particularly to those who by force of circumstances are now unemployed. But they must learn to abide by the law. If this Congress, for one single instant, compromises the stern truth that every citizen in this country must be a lawabiding citizen, we commence a crevasse in the institutions of the country which will end in a flood and our final destruction."

Mr. Wolcott, Republican, Colorado, said: "I am at a loss to understand the purpose of the introduction of this resolution, which changes no existing law, but seems to extend a cringing invitation to some thousands of people, calling themselves unemployed laborers, and who, if the newspaper accounts are true, are preparing to invade this Capital, some peaceably and on foot, some by stolen railroad trains, some by beggary, some by means furnished by others, and all of them for no useful purpose. The encouragement given to such an invasion, unheard of in the history of this country, has been the utterances of men in high places, holding office, members of this body, who have spoken of a 'servile police force' and of a 'paid soldiery,' as if men sworn to do their duty were to be denounced in the Senate of the United States.

"Attention has been devoted to them by the Governors of certain States, who have invited them to make their descent on the Capital of the United States. Our own State of Colorado is now sufferiug from such a Governor, whose vagaries and whose antics have brought discredit and dishonor on our Commonwealth, injured our credit and standing, and soiled our fair name. I am tired of this method of dealing with those demonstrations. The times are out of joint. What made them so may be attributed to one cause or to another. Those of us from the West have attributed it to the appreciation in the value of gold. Whether we be right or wrong, that question has now no place in the consideration of the welcome which it is proposed to extend to those strolling bands which intend to visit Washington.

"It is a fact that while great sympathy has gone out apparently to those men, you find the basis of it largely in the desire of the citizens of States to see these men safely delivered from their borders over into the borders of another State, so that they shall not be a charge upon them. Many of these men are honest men, but they are misled by leaders who are either insane, or cranks, or vicious. It is my solemn conviction that bad as the times are and worse, as I fear they will be, there is to-day no man who sincerely desires work for the support of himself or his family who cannot either get work or get bread for himself or little ones.

"I believe that the time has come when those of us who are in public life ought to begin to cultivate more a regard for the perpetuity of republican institutions, and to pander less that miss-called portion of the labor vote whose labor is with their throats and never with their hands. It is time that we stood for the rights of American manhood, for the right of a man to work if he wants to, if it takes the whole army of the country to sustain him in doing it; for the right of every man to equal liberties with other men. And that means that he shall have such liberty as is not inconsistent with the equal rights of his neighbors."

"It is time, Mr. President," continued Mr. Wolcott, "that we had the courage to stand together against this Socialism and Populism and paternalism which is running riot in this country, and which must end, if not checked, in the destruction of the liberties which the laws and the constitution give us—liberties which should be dearer to us than life itself. I am opposed to the adoption of this resolution."

Mr. Dolph, Republican, Oregon, concurred with Mr. Vest, and said that the preamble to the resolution was a slander upon Congress and upon the government of the district. He also characterized it as "a lying preamble." His remarks on that point were declared by Mr. Allen (but in a tone of voice probably not audible to Mr. Dolph) to be "absolutely untrue."

Mr. Gray, Democrat, of Delawnre, also condemned the resolution and defended the action of the District Commissioners in issuing their proclamation and taking measures to protect the peace.

Mr. Allen spoke for half an hour in justification of his offering the resolution and in the course of his remarks spoke of "the spontaneous uprising of American citizens, oppressed and wronged." At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's remarks, the resolution went to the calendar.

TROUGH CREEK.

As far as I have seen there will be very few apple blossoms.

There was quite a forest fire in the upper end of the valley yesterday.

'Squire Pheasant has razed his old barn to give place to the new one which he expects to raise next week.

Miss Laura Greenland returned last week from a three months' visit to Bellwood, Punxsutawney and Altoona.

W. L. Swope is treating his house to a coat, or rather two or three, of paint. He is being assisted by Anderson Bowman, who is a good painter but has not learned to hang on the ladder while it is being rolled over. When he gets that part learned he will make much better time.

Doc. Smith is putting up some nice fence but he is too modest to claim the credit himself although he is doing most of the work. He gives the credit to the boss.

A. B. Dean and Palmer Stewart, two of Juniata township's active politicians, visited the valley recently but not on a political tour as far as we have been able to learn.

Miss Allie Greenland, who is attending the Juniata College, was home over Saturday and Sunday, accompanied by her cousin, Master Frank Wilson, of Orbisonia, who is attending the same school.

Mr. Oswalt we learn had a sheep killed last week by a couple of dogs that were along with a team passing his place. We never could see any use in a worthless cur or two running along with a team any more than for a poor family that has no other stock to keep but a couple of dogs that will eat what would make a couple hundred weight of pork.

MILL CREEK.

Warren Sauders and Miss Margaret Fultz spent Sunday in the Big valley.

Miss Mary Kyper, from near Huntingdon, was a Sunday visitor in our village.

Rev. Teasdale, the recently appointed pastor of the Baptist congregation, will preach in the Baptist church next Sunday morning.

The Mill Creek cornet band has been reorganized after a desquamative period of several years. We need a band for holidays, etc., and ours has already proven itself a good one.

Mrs. Rupert, relict of Adam Rupert, and daughter Junie, have moved away from the place across the river. At present they are located with Eli Byler's family in Buckstown. Mr. Young now lives in the house vacated.

The social cosmos hereabouts was enlivened a short time ago by a ball, which is to be soon repeated, so we are intormed. The light fantastic toe was tripped over the fresh-lain floor of Leonard Stell's new house. Dances are a scarce article now as compared to their former frequency.

Ray Farmer and Bruce Carothers, aged about fifteen and nineteen respectively, left their homes last Monday night. They turned up in Altoona a couple days later. Where they are bound for no one knows, but presumably for the former's grand-father's home in Ohio. They'll be back. Boys always come back home.

BEAVERTOWN.

Our aged citizen, Samuel Saylor, is on the sick list. We hope it is nothing serious.

Mrs. Garner and daughter, of Marklesburg, this county, were visitors in this place over Sunday.

The apple crop will be rather scant in these parts, if predictions are true. This means, of course, a shortage in the supply of dumplings.

Wanted.—A community of sober, religious young men. It is alarming to know the extent of drinking that is being done by our young men, and those, too, who should be models of manhood.

John W. Chilcote, formerly of Mapleton, who began farming in this valley about one year ago, lost a valuable mare. This is a severe financial stroke on John and makes it very inconvenient to do his spring work.

A new feature was seen at Christian Endeavor on Sunday night. A neat bouquet of flowers was presented to each unconverted person as they entered the door of the Bethel. A slip of paper containing a suitable verse of Scripture was attached to each bouquet.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have purchased the following articles at Sheriff's sale and left same in charge of John M. Quarry, of Cass township: Spring wagon, sledge and iron, rake and rough lock, spring tooth harrow, cultivator, hill side plow, hay rake, Champion mower, two-horse wagon and bed, hay ladders, hay rope and tackle, forks and rake, wind mill, lot hay, metal plow, 2 sets front gears, black horse, bay pony, 3 shotes, ¾ interest in 30 acres grain in ground, bed and bedding, coal stove, lounge, 6 chairs, 3 beds and bedding, table, cupboard, doughtray, cook stove and pipe, 10 bushels potatoes and iron kettle. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or interfere with said property.

JAMES D. QUERRY.

March 22. 1894.

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See our cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $15 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free.

H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

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CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

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Fine and Perfect-Fitting

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Mount Union, - Penn'a.

PENN STREET

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OYSTERS!

OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Retail

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,

Huntingdon, - Pa.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you,

J. G. Gillam.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Full Line of MEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDRENS' SHOES,

Which I wish to dispose of Hard Times Prices.

A lot of Men's Shoes at $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25. Can't be beat.

Ladies' Shoes from $1.00 upwards.

A full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Froceries, Table and Floor Oil Cloth.

Marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

S. B. MYERS,

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite Opera House.

CONGRESS,

Whether it adjourns or not, we are ready for the Spring Trade. We have refitted our store room and put in an attractive

5c and 10c Counter,

With an array of Useful Goods. House-cleaning is now on the first page, and we are prepared for it with

Lace Curtains from 47c pair up.
Poles, 18c, complete.
Roller Blinds at 20c.
Oil Cloths, Linolium, etc.

On hand now a second lot of

Choice Dress Goods,

Also, a splendid bargain in yard-wide Muslin at 5 cents. The most handsome lot of Ladies'

Oxfords and Shoes

From 50 cents to $300, in Huntingdon.

Lynn's Novelty Store,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 2, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—F. D. Heeter, of Tyrone, spent Sun in Mapleton.

—Let the watchword of every citizen be, "clean up."

—Read what Congress did for Lynn's novelty store at Huntingdon.

—A. W. Swope, Esq., is beautifying his residence by treating it to a coat of paint.

—Thos. Curry, of Altoona, was a visitor to Mapleton friends during the past week.

—J. M. Dell, of Langdondale, Bedford county, was a caller at the ITEM office on Monday.

—Our genial friend, A. L. Beatty, of Page, paid the ITEM office a business call on Monday.

—A. B. Gillam has commenced receiving new spring goods. See change in advertisement.

—Applicants for permanent certificates will be examined in Huntingdon Saturday morning, May 19th.

—There is a case of small pox at the Mifflin county alms house. A traveler claiming to hail from Chicago is the patient.

—William Nupper last week left for Waterford, Minnesota, where he has secured a position on a farm for the summer.

—It is reportod that the Logan Iron company will rebuild their mill at Burnham, which was destroyed by fire on the 17th ult.

—Rev. F. W. Curry returned on Saturday from a pleasant visit of several days to friends and relatives in Clearfield county.

—No store in the county can equal Lynn's novelty store for variety and cheapness. Go and see his new five-cent counter.

—J. W. Stumbaugh has opened a watch-repairing establishment in J. T. Himes' building opposite B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

—There seems to be considerable diversity of opinion regarding the fruit crop, but time will prove many a prophet an unreliable one.

—The World's Fair buildings have been sold to Grou & Co., house wreckers, of Chicago, for $87,000, who will at once tear them down.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company has instructed its conductors to cause the arrest of all drunken persons who get on the trains.

—A. B. Gillam and wife spent three days of the past week in McVeytown, guests of the families of Drs. R. M. Johnson and W. S. Williams.

—Mrs. H. W. McDonald and son, Ray, and J. W. Weston and daughter, Maud, of Altoona, visited Mapleton friends during the past week.

—M. E. church services for next Sabbath: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; preaching service, 10.15 A. M.; Junior League, 3.30 P. M.; Senior League, 6.30 P. M.

—The new store room of John G. Gillam, at corner of Sherman and Main streets, is approaching completion and will be ready for occupancy about the first of June.

—M. R. Shaffner, Esq., of McConnellsburg, tarried brifly in Mapleton last Thursday, while returning from a business visit to Big valley, where he is interested in farming.

—Mrs. Amos Hydecker has been granted a pension of $18 per month and J. P. Wilson has been notified that his pension has been increased from $17 to $30 per month.

—In India twenty thousand people die annually from snake bite. In this country twice that number die annually from a too liberal use of the popular antidote for snake bite.

—Quite a delegation of the western contingent of the Coxey brigade passed east through Mapleton yesterday on a freight train. Two gondolas were comfortably filled with them.

—The Speer White Sand Co. received orders during the past week which necessitate the operating of both their works, and they now employ between forty and forty-five men.

—Dr. W. J. Campbell last week moved into the house recently purchased by him of A. B. Gillam. In addition to making many improvements he has erected a neat office on the west side of his residence.

—The director of the mint has prepared a report, showing that the total gold product of the United States in 1893 was 1,739,081 ounces, valued at $35,050,000, an increase for the year of 73,455 ounces.

—Dr. Z. B. Taylor will be represented in Mapleton Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 7, 8 and 9, by Mr. A. L. Puckey, when all work entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office in Juniata House.

—Women who do much sewing and bite off the thread, should discontinue it and cut it with scissors. The thread —especially silk—is treated with acetate of lead, and the habit of biting it off results in sore mouths.

—Bad weather has prevented the borough council from completing its tour of inspection. At the regular meeting held Monday evening it was decided that if the weather be favorable the good work will continue this evening. Clean up.

—T.M.Wood and M. L. Neice have engaged in poultry raising and farming at Jackstown and will utilize their spare moments during the coming summer in that line of business. As a result we may reasonably expect a bountiful supply of hen fruit and potatoes.

—Presiding elder Woodward, of Allegheny district, will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock, after which communion services will be held. The presiding elder will also preach on the following Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

—Among the cases on the trial list for the May term of court is that of Julia B. Dell vs. Phillips Glass company, growing out of the killing of Archie Dell (husband of the plaintiff), John Barkley and William Temple, by a runaway car on the evening of October 27, 1892.

—Ross F. Wicks—the boy Lecturer—will deliver his lecture entitled, "Getting On in the World," in the Presbyterian church, Friday evening, May 4th, for benefit of Christian Endeavor society. Mr. Wicks is highly spoken of wherever he has been. Admission, 10 and 15 cents.

—On account of the miner's strike at Robertsdale the East Broad Top railroad company has withdrawn all its trains but two. One round trip between Mount Union and Robertsdale is made daily except Sunday and one round trip between Mount Union and Rockhill. See change of schedule on first page.

—S. G. Geib, for many years agent for the Pennsylvania railroad company at Marysville, disappeared a few days ago, leaving a shortage of $4,000 in his accounts. Superintendent Ellmaker says Geib has been located in Chicago, but that he would not be molested, the company's loss having been made good by his bondsmen.

—The Juniata Sand company last week received a new Blake crusher for their Franklin works, north of Mapleton. The new crusher has an opening of 12x20 inches and is the largest size of the Blake pattern. It's a monster. For some time the Franklin works have been running night and day on orders for first-class sand.

—During a severe hail and wind storm on Saturday night last a wooden bridge at Cypher, Bedford county, was blown down. A party of seven gentlemen, who had been in attendance at a delegate election at Riddlesburg were crossing the bridge when it went down, and all except one were injured, one fatally. One horse was badly injured and had to be shot.

—"America, Yesterday, To-day and To morrow" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Rev. A. S. Baldwin in Culbertson's hall, Newton Hamilton, next Friday evening for the benefit of W. C., No. 263, P. O. S. of A., of that place. We acknowledge the receipt of a pressing invitation to be present and regret that a previous engagement prevents us from accepting.

—Daniel R. Goodyear, a middle division conductor, died at his home on Mulberry street, Harrisburg, of inflammation of the bowels Friday afternoon last, leaving a wife and three small children. He had been on the division for about fifteen years. He was popular both with the traveling public and with his fellow employes and his death is greatly regretted by all who knew him. The remains were interred at Millerstown, his former home.

—There is to be no more dropping of letters into mail cars. The postmaster general has issued an order that hereafter mail will not be taken on the railway mail cars unless it first passes through the postoffice. The order was made necessary because so many business men in the neighborhood of railroad depots in all localities mailed their letters on the trains to save them the trouble of going to the postoffice, and it made a large amount of extra work for the railway mail clerks. Time was taken up in stamping letters that was needed in sorting out mail between stations.

—In the Juniata county courts last Tuesday the case of the Commonwealth vs. Hetty Carpenter, charged with murdering her blind husband, James Carpenter, on the night of Dec. 10th, 1893, came up for trial on Monday. There were two counts in the indictment. The first charged her with the murder of her husband. Second count charged her with being an accessory after the fact. A jury was empaneled and the prisoner plead not guilty to the first count, but guilty as to the second count. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty on the first count, but guilty on the second count. Mrs. Carpenter was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of two years in the western penitentiary at separate and solitary confinement, pay a fine of $500 and the costs of prosecution. Her counsel asked leave of the court for her to remain in the county jail for twenty days from the date of her sentence to the penitentiary in order for her to arrange some business matters, and her request was granted.

An Exciting Chase.

On Thursday afternoon an interesting race between McAllister Myton and Calvin Bell, of Shaver's Creek, was witnessed by the citizens of Penn street. The gentlemen each came down on the 3.20 train for the purpose of entering an execution against Henry Davis, Jr., a well known stock dealer and farmer of Shaver's Creek valley. As soon as the train stopped at the station they made a rush for the court house to enter their executions. Ed. Swoope, of Petersburg, who was interested in the claim of Bell, started ahead, when Myton cried "stop thief." This soon started a crowd of by-standers, and Swoope, Myton and Bell ran down Penn street at the top of their speed, followed by the crowd crying "stop thief." Swoope stopped on the way and the crowd turned the cry of "stop thief" upon Mr. Myton, and when that gentleman reached the corner of Third and Penn streets he was intercepted by policeman John Rohland, who drew a revolver and called upon Myton whom he didn't know, to halt, which he did, and while he stood parleying with the policeman, Bell ran past and got into the prothonotary's office first and had his judgment entered against Mr. Davis before Myton arrived.

It was a lively race, and both gentlemen felt somewhat worse of the excitement, as they were completely exhausted in their haste to get ahead of each other.

Mr. Bell's execution was for $1019.48, and Myton & Bro.'s for $1326. Other judgments and mortgages against Mr. Davis bring the total to about $12,000. He has some valuable farms and stock, and it is hoped the assets will cover the liabilities.—*News.*

The Right Medicine.

It isn't drugs or medicine that is needed at all; it is plenty of the purest air that can be had. Open the windows and doors, clean out the cellar and ventilate it thoroughly, remove the dampness, the mnstiness, the ancient odor, the smell of decay, which greets the nostrils when one enters from the health-giving atmosphere out of doors. Never mind if the outer air bears the gas house, the manufactory, or some other unpleasant place; it is also mingled with health and strength-giving forces of nature, and is certainly better for the human system than the same air which has been shut up and contaminated for an indefinite period with no chance for purification. Don't mind even if a little dust is brought in; dust is not half so bad as disease.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Burial of Indigent Soldiers.

The following borough and township committees have been appointed by the county commissioners to bury indigent soldiers in the respective boroughs and townships of Huntingdon county:

Alexandria, William McMahon, W. S. Varner.

Barree, William McAlevy, W. Getty, Silas Gibbony.

Brady, D. R. Simpson, Allison Speck, J. G. Allison.

Broad Top City, Amon Houck, Michael Leader.

Carbon, A. J. Fleck, John Hanawalt.

Coalmont, H. C. Estep, John Lytle.

Cromwell. J. Fry Chilcoat, J. B. Swope, E. O. Rogers.

Cass, Frank Wright, Henry Stever, Peter Bowman.

Cassville, David Wilson, William Buchanan.

Clay, Daniel Swartz, J. H. Hoffman, Samuel Heeter.

Dublin, W. H. Montague, William A. Price.

Dudley, Amon Wright, Edward Gould.

Franklin, Bigler Dunlap, David Henderson, Jacob Isett, I. Woomer.

Henderson, James Kirkwood, Ellis Iddings, John Hetrick.

Hopewell, Henry Carbaugh, D. Edwards.

Huntingdon, David Snyder, W. H. Wright, J. B. Warfel, W. S. Hallman.

Jackson, Stephen McCartney, Dr. J. H. Bigelow.

Juniata, Palmer Stewart, John Bagshaw.

Lincoln, H. H. Summers, George W. Shutz, William Liveringhouse.

Logan, John Isenberg, James Wilson.

Mapleton, Simon P. Stubbs, H. H. Swope.

Morris, J. H. Davis, Thomas Benner, Daniel Fetterhoff.

Marklesburg, George Isett, A. H. Crum.

Mt. Union, D. C. Appleby, B. F. Martin.

Miller, D. A. Thompson, Martin Hoffer, Matthew Kenyon.

Oneida, Jacob Prough, J. K. Foster, J. K. Wilson.

Orbisonia, W. B. Snyder, Jacob Lockard.

Penn, Samuel W. Norris, Henry Anderson, John M. Garner.

Porter, Augustus Altman, John R. Leffard, Henry Swoope.

Rockhill, E. F. Chilcoat, C. J. Hampson.

Saltillo, Richard Hudson, Jacob Sollers.

Shirley, Philip Bollinger, Hezekiah Hooper, D. P. Crouse.

Shirleysburg, Robert Colgate, J. H. Lightner.

Springfield, D. M. Peterson, Emanuel Locke, David Ashton.

Shade Gap, D. R. P. Neely, G. W. Lamberson.

Smithfield, James Gehrett, William Pope.

Tod, R. T. Baker, Albert Hall, Jacob Long, Andy Chilcoat.

Three Springs, John Wallace, W. H. Heck.

Tell, George Goshorn, A. W. Jones, W. E. Wilson.

Union, Adam Roland, J. M. Wright, Alonza Coder.

Walker, Robert Lincoln, A. M. Ward.

Warriorsmark, George Wills, T. S. McCahan, O. S. Rumbarger, Danl. Fry.

West, Joseph Oburn, William Davis.

MOUNT UNION.

Bert Etnier, of Tyrone, was in town last week.

Mrs. A. R. Price is spending several days with friends in Philadelphia.

Quite a number of persons from this place attended court at Mifflintown last week.

H. Wilson Maxwell is taking the kinks out of his brick walk around his property on Jefferson street.

Dr. M. A. Porter, of Philadelphia, was a visitor in town last week, after an absence of several months.

Stanley Clinger and wife, of Pittsburg, and Harry Miller and wife, of Altoona, attended the funeral of Mrs. Jos. Snyder last week.

The funeral of Mrs. Joseph Snyder, who died on Monday evening, the 23d ult., took place from the M. E. church on Wednesday last, Rev. Wm. Brill officiating.

The annual meeting of the local chapter of the Epworth League connected with the M. E. church of this place held on Friday evening last resulted in the election of the following officers for the ensuing term: W. A. DeFrehn, President; Jesse Gayton, 1st Vice President; Miss Gertie Kiel, 2nd Vice President; Dr. G. C. Borst, 3d Vice President; H. A. Thompson, 4th Vice President, G. P. Wakefield, Secretary; Jno. A. Hanawalt, Treasurer. Miss Carrie Stratford and Geo. DeFrehn were elected delegates to the district convention which is to be held at Bedford, Pa., on May 15th and 16th. Chas. Stratford and Chas. W. Hiney were elected delegates to the fourth conference district convention to be held at Pittsburg, May 24th.

Spring Goods

Have now taken the place of Heavier Weights, and as usual, we are up to the times. Our shelves are well stocked with a line of these goods and at prices to suit the times. We are headquarters for Hardware, Fish and Salt. Paints and Oils always on hand. Our stock is complete in every department. Come and see what value you will receive for your money. Thankful for your patronage in the past, and solicitous for the future,

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

A COXEY ARMY ARRESTED

BLOODSHED FOLLOWS THE EASTWARD MOVEMENT.

Montana Allies Defend the Train They Had Seized—National Troops Ordered Out—A Train Impressed at Terre Haute, Ind.—Strength of Various Contingents.

The first bloodshed resulting from the clashes between the law and the Industrial or Coxey army movement, which was sweeping over the country in a wave of monster proportions, was witnessed at Billings, Montana. At about 11 o'clock a. m. that little city was thrown into wild excitement by the announcement that the contingent of the Coxey army which seized the train at Butte City was rushing into the city on a Northern Pacific train from the West at a high rate of speed, closely followed by a trainload of United States deputy marshals. The truth of the statement was verified a few minutes before noon, when the train of box cars ran into town.

When the train left Butte City the unemployed were in possession of the railroad yards, round-houses, freight depots, engines and cars, and the train started out at the rate of about forty-five miles an hour. They were notified of the danger to other trains on the road, and replied that the company could take care of its property itself; if the road was not clear, it was not their fault, and the company must see that it was kept clear. The train went along all right until Bozeman was reached when a big landslide was encountered, and the 500 men spent nearly the whole of the day in removing it. Then they started eastward again, but it was not long before they came to another slide, which they also removed, passing Livingston at 5.30 p. m.

The officials of the Northern Pacific Road, meanwhile, were in communication with the United States authorities in the West and at Washington, and Attorney-General Olney sent a despatch to the United States Marshal at St. Paul, telling him to request military assistance in enforcing the orders of the Court if he found it necessary, and at the same time the marshal received an order from Judge Caldwell to seize the Industrials if they should come into his district.

There was no legal difficulty in the way of Government action at this stage, as the railroad property is now in the hands of the United States courts, acting through a receiver, and the President may move at once upon the representations of the United States judicial officers.

The Coxeyites were overtaken by the special train of the marshals just as they entered the limits of Billings. After their arrival it was learned that the marshals' train overtook the Hogan contingent just as they were pulling away from Columbus (formerly known as Stillwater), and attempted to arrest the progress of the train bearing the 500 unemployed who were in possession of the trains. The leaders would not yield to the demands of the marshals to give up the train, and instructed their men to go ahead, which was done. The two trains came on during the forenoon hours, until Billings was reached, when a stop was ordered, the conflict between the two bodies resulting.

Marshall McDermott ordered the leaders of the captured train to surrender, and when they refused to do so a few of the marshals, before receiving a command to do so, fired upon the crowd of men on the cars. The shots were quickly returned by the Industrials. A number of shots were exchanged between the parties before Marshal McDermott could regain control of his men. During the firing one of the deputies was seriously wounded and one of the men on the rear platform car was shot in the groin. McDermott decided that his men were not equal to the odds against them, and ordered his men to desist firing, which they did. The captured train soon after pulled out from the depot, and McDermott notified the authorities that his force was inadequate to capture the 500 men who were determined to retain possession of the train.

When these facts were reported to the Department of Justice at Washington, they were brought to the attention of the President, with the recommendation of the Attorney-General that the Federal authority be supported by troops, that being the sole alternative left to the Government.

In addition to the request of the Judge of the United States Court, the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal for the District of Montana for Federal aid in arresting the Hogan contingent of the army of the unemployed for seizing the train at Butte, President Cleveland received the following from the Governor of Montana:

"HELENA, Montana, April 25.

"To the President of the United States:

"Information reaches me by wire that a band of Coxeyites, fleeing the State with a stolen train, were overtaken at Billings by Deputy United States Marshalls, who were trying to serve a writ emanating from the United States Court. A fight ensued. One deputy marshal was wounded and the leader of the Coxeyites wounded. Deputy marshals were overpowered and driven off with revolvers and other weapons. The mob then surrounded the deputies and now hold them prisoners. Train of Coxeyites within a few hours' run of Fort Keogh. Impossible for State militia to overtake them. As Governor of Montana I hereby request you to have Federal troops at Fort Keogh intercept, take into custody, arrest and hold these Coxeyites subject to the ordeas of the United States Court issuing writ referred to. If Coxeyites pass Fort Keogh before orders emanate from you for their apprehension I request that Federal troops be ordered to overtake them. Promptness required.

"G. E. RICKARTS, Governor of Montana."

The President at once called the General commanding the Army into the consultation, and General Schofield was directed to call upon the Commander of the Department of Dakota to send a sufficient force of troops to arrest all persons engaged in the seizure of the train and to hold the train and persons until they could be delivered to the United States Marshal for Montana, subject to the order of the United States District Court.

The order of the President for the troops was issued solely to command respect for the mandate of the United States Court, and was not in any sense a National interference in local affairs.

After the fight at Billings the marshals became panic-stricken and were surrounded by the Industrials who disarmed them and chased them back to the train on which they arrived, firing revolvers at them to further intimidate them. The Coxeyites then changed engines and continued their eastward journey.

Meantime Colonel Swaine, commanding the United States Army in the Department of Dakota, acting under orders received from Major-General Schofield, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, ordered Colonel Page, commander at Fort Keogh, to intercept the train and arrest the Industrials, and, if necessary, to pursue them. The train bearing the unemployed left Billings east bound at 1 p. m., and moved toward Miles City at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour.

The garrison at Fort Keogh which is two miles west of Miles City consisted of five hundred men, with a Gattling battery, and Colonel Page was in command. The railroad tracks had been torn up at Fort Keogh, so the Hogan train could not pass that point.

When the Industrials, numbering 650 men, arrived at Forsyth, Montana, a few minutes before 11 p. m., they were informed that the United States regulars were waiting for them at Fort Keogh, forty-three miles east.

The leaders were considerable disconcerted over this announcement, but stated that they did not propose to turn back or desert the train.

While they were sidetracked deliberating as to what would be their next move the United States regulars left Fort Keogh to intercept the Coxeyites. The train bearing the soldiers reached Forsyth before the leaders had decided upon advancing on Miles City, and Colonel Page ordered them to surrender. This they did and all were placed under arrest.

Train Seized in Indiana.

A despatch from Terre Haute, Ind., says: General Frye's branch of the Industrial army seized a train and left here. The army spent the night and the day about a mile east of the city on the Vandalia line tracks. They were in an ugly mood. They had tried to get out of town on a freight train, but it left without them. Then at 7.30 o'clock p. m. they captured a freight train, but the trainmen, acting under orders, ran it back in the yards and abandoned it. This upset the calculations of the men. They had declared to Frye that they wouldn't walk any more, and they were prepared to keep their word even if there had to be trouble.

All night they burned the Vandalia Company's ties and made blazing fires, around which they tried to sleep. The Vandalia line was compelled to abandon its freight train service owing to the stand taken by the men.

In the morning the Mayor and Chief of Police visited the camp and tried to get the men to move on peaceably. The men said Frye had chartered a car for them, that the Vandalia line had broken its agreement, and the first train that passed would be seized even if blood was shed.

The men kept their word. At 2.30 in the afternoon a Vandalia freight train bound for the East was made up in the yard in Terre Haute and was started out. When it reached Prairie, about three miles out, the army captured it, and in a moment the cars were overrun by men. They crowded in the engine and informed the engineer that he had better run them as far as Brazil. They had, they said, several engineers among them, and if he refused they would run it themselves. About an hour was spent in a parley. The conductor telegraphed to General Superintendent Elliott, and he in return laid the matter before General Manager Williams.

All this time the five trainmen who composed the crew were practically prisoners of the 300 Industrials. Finally word was sent out to the conductor to move the train. He did so, and when Brazil was reached the army clambered off and camped for the night.

Preparations in Washington.

At Washington Senator Peffer introduced in the Senate a bill designed to take care of the Coxeyites and give them work. It provided for an appropriation of $1,000,000, to be expended in public improvements in the District of Columbia.

Reports received at Washington Police Headquarters from the authorities of other places, showed the strength of the various contingents moving on Washington as follows:

Kelly, Neola, Iowa, 1600 men; Frye, Terre Haute, Ind., 1000 men; Frye's second division, McLeansboro, Ill., 800 men; Grayson, Platteville, Col., 100 men; Galven, Loveland, Ohio, 200 men; Randall, Chicago, 500 men; contingent at Little Falls, Minn., 100 men; Butte, Montana, 300 men; Monmouth, Ill., 100 men; Ottumwa, Iowa, 100 men; Sullivan's force, Chicago, 1000 men; contingent at Anderson, Ind., 150 men, and Aubrey's force, Indianapolis, 700 men. Total, 6650.

QUEER CASUALTIES.

Singular Fates That Befell Seven Unfortunates.

John Weaver, seventy-five years old, partially paralyzed, fell into a brush heap fire on his farm in Gilmer County, West Virginia, and was fatally burned.

Clemens S. Highley was kicked to death by a horse on his farm, near Lafayette, Ind. He was to have been married the next day.

Edward Webster, of Columbus, Ohio, lost an eye in a way almost as remarkable. He fell forward on a stick, the sharp point of which penetrated the eyeball.

A two-year-old child of James Parsons fell into a posthole at Kentuck, Jackson County, W. Va., and was drowned before it could be hauled out.

Thomas H. Daily, a banker at Goshen, Ind., died in a dentist's chair. He had just had cocaine applied for the extraction of an aching tooth.

Washing ammonia proved fatal for the two-year-old child of Thomas Sexton at Canton, Ohio. The infant thought it was bottled lemonade.

Bert Stevens, employed in a stave factory at Pleasant Bend, Ohio, fell forward on a saw and cut off his shoulder blade.

FARMER EMMONS BUNCOED.

He Threw Away $5000 on the Toothless Old Tin-Box Game.

James Emmons is a wealthy farmer of Whitehouse Station, in New Jersey. A few days ago two men came to his house and said they had valuable farm mortgages to sell cheap, as they needed money to pay a note which was due.

The mortgages purported to cover Hunterdon County farms of which Emmons knew. Emmons went to the bank at Somerville, drew out $5000, and returned home, where the men were waiting. They promised to accompany him to Flemington to have the transfers made, and Emmons gave them the money.

They put the mortgages into a tin box, which they locked, keeping the key. They gave him the box and went, promising to return in the afternoon. Instead Emmons received a letter containing the key. The letter read:

"Open the box, but don't tell people. They will think you a fool."

When Emmons opened the box he found in it two blocks.

AN extensive exodus of Mormons from the rural districts of Utah to the land grant secured in Chihuahua, Mexico, is expected the coming summer. The leaders of the movement say 20,000 persons will leave the Territory.

THE chlorine gas tragedy at Cornell College, Ithaca, N. Y., has been imitated at Lawrence, Kan., where the participants of a senior class banquet were nearly suffocated by bromine gas introduced into the room.

A WARNING TO COXEY.

Proclamation of the District of Columbia Commissioners.

Although General Coxey's "army" was not expected to reach the borders of the District of Columbia for at least a week, the local authorities at Washington decided to take time by the forelock and "warn off" as vagrants and trespassers the columns converging upon the National Capital. It was decided that Coxey's battalion of Commonwealers should not be allowed to invade Washington as an organized body, and that if any such attempt were made the District authorities would not hesitate to call out the military, if necessary. The advance guard of the army and its sympathizers who had been talking about turning the Capitol grounds into a camp and demanding that Congress provide subsistence for the men determined to rearrange their plans.

The District Commissioners held a long executive session and consulted in detail with S. T. Thomas, the attorney for the District. Then the following manifesto was prepared and given out:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1894.

To Whom it May Concern:

Whereas, It is reported that several organized bodies of men are approaching the District of Columbia with the avowed purpose of securing such Congressional action as will relieve the condition of unemployed laborers throughout the country. and

Whereas, All unemployed men and others throughout the country who may be in sympathy with the movement have been invited to assemble in front the National Capitol on the first day of May proximo, for the purpose of compelling favorable action by Congress by mere force of number and physical presence; and

Whereas, The constitutional right of petition does not justify methods dangerous to peace and good order, which threaten the quiet of the National Capital, which are contrary to law and opposed to the ordinary means of obtaining legislative relief under our system of government, and,

Whereas, It is declared to be the intention of this body of unemployed and destitute people, not only to gather together for the purposes aforesaid at the city of Washington, but there to remain until their mission shall have been accomplished; and,

Whereas, The National Capital is chiefly devoted to public business and is the centre of Federal legislation, and, as a result of its lack of ordinary means of affording employment, is now taxed to its utmost capacity in charitable efforts to care for its own poor and unemployed; now, therefore,

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who are charged with the duty of maintaining peace and good order and with enforcing the laws in said District, being sensible of the gravity of the situation and fully appreciating the hardship which must come upon many innocent but misguided people if this ill-considered movement should be continued, do hereby appeal, in the interest of humanity and in furtherance of the peace and good order which are enjoined by the laws in force in said District, to the good sense and patriotism of all those engaged in, or who contemplate taking part in, the proposed demonstration, and urge them to reconsider their intention to come into the District of Columbia for that purpose.

No possible good can come of such a gathering, and, with no proper preparations or means of subsistence, suffering and ultimate disorder will certainly ensue. No wrong can be righted, no condition of labor ameliorated, no remedy for any existing evil realized by the contemplated demonstration of physical force Every desirable end can be more certainly and effectively accomplished by ordinary and lawful methods. The Commissioners, while in entire sympathy with all people out of employment, and having no desire or purpose to deal harshly with unfortunate but honest men, who seek relief by reasonable and lawful means, are in duty bound to give notice to those who are tempted under any pretext to swell the number of unemployed persons already here that there is neither work for them nor means for their maintenance in the District; that the law does not permit the soliciting of alms in our streets, and forbids parades, assemblages or orations in the Capitol grounds and the obstruction of any public grounds, streets, highways or avenues and the approaches to public or private buildings

The Commissioners give notice also to the criminals and evil-doers who, under cover of a crowd of unemployed men in our streets, may come here for the purposes of crime and disorder that all such will be apprehended and summarily dealt with.

And finally they give notice to all who come here against their advice and protest that the laws in force in the District of Columbia are adequate for every emergency and will be rigidly enforced.

JOHN W. ROSS,
GEORGE TRUESDELL,
CHARLES F. POWELL,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

In the United States Senate Mr. Peffer's resolution to appoint a committee to receive and hear the complaints of Coxey's crowd was defeated by the following vote:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Cullom, Davis, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kyle, Martin, Peffer, Perkins, Power, Shoup, Stewart, Teller and Washburn—17.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Blanchard, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Frye, George, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jones (Ark.), McMillan, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Morrill, Palmer, Pasco, Pugh, Roach, Sherman, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walsh and White—26.

COLUMBIA IN COMMISSION.

Uncle Sam's Fleetest Cruiser is Now Part of the Navy.

The United States cruiser Columbia was formally placed in commission at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia. Captain Summers, the ship's commander, read the order of Secretary Herbert, placing the cruiser under Governmental control to the 300 marines, seamen and officers, and then a pennant was run up the mizzenmast and the flag was unfurled from the stern. The ceremonies did not occupy over five minutes' time. The ship will go to the League Island Navy Yard, in Philadelphia, to receive her supplies and await orders. The executive staff of the Columbia is: Captain, George W. Summers; Lieutenant Commander, Charles Allibone; Lieutenant William H. Driggs, navigator, Cipriano Andrade, chief engineer; chief of gunners, John Johnson; ship carpenter, Henry Kirk; passed assistant engineers, Messrs. Barton and Beanington.

THE American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, with headquarters at Philadelphia, is organizing a historical pilgrimage to Revolutionary battlefields, to be made at the close of the extension summer meeting in Philadelphia next June.

THE threatened hostilities between Peru and Ecuador have been smoothed over. The row was over the boundary question.

A Novel Use for Electricity.

"One of the most novel uses to which I ever heard of electricity being applied was one I saw in Paris," said Walter P. Abbott, of New York. "A Frenchman, who is an acquaintance of mine, invented an electric mosquito bar, which he placed in his sleeping apartment. He believes that it is destined to replace all the other means of defense against these flying pests. Making use of the principle of electric execution, he constructed a sort of screen or wire-work cage with a small incandescent electric light in the centre. The mosquitos, attracted by the light, attempt to fly through the interstices of the cage, but if they so much as touch the tips of their wings to the wires, and it is impossible for them to fly through without doing so, they are struck by the electric current with which the screen is kept constantly charged."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Too Heavy for the Eagle.

A monster eagle made an attack on Harry Graham, an eight-year-old boy, at Millersburg, Ind., last night, and attempted to carry him off. The eagle buried its claws in the child's clothing and succeeded in carrying him a short distance. The boy was heavy and struggled desperately, and the eagle was forced to the ground with its burden, not, however, releasing its hold. The boy then succeeded in seizing a stone with which he dealt the eagle a blow on the head. The bird was dazed for a moment, and was secured by several railroad employes who had come to the boy's assistance.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Teacher—"Now, in parsing this sentence, 'The poem was long,' what do you do with poem?" Johnnie—"Put it in the waste basket."—Chicago Record.

A Means Out of the Difficulty.

Any strain or bending of the back for any length of time leaves it in a weakened condition. A means out of the difficulty is always handy and cheap. Do as was done by Mr. Herman Schwaygel, Aberdeen, S. D., who says that for several years he suffered with a chronic stitch in the back, and was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil completely cured him. Also Mr. John Lucas, Elnora, Ind., says that for several years he suffered with pains in the back, and one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

THE University of Pennsylvania will send an expedition to Labrador in June.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

THE University of Michigan has over fifty of its own graduates upon its faculty.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," a simple but sure remedy. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

"A dollar saved is a dollar earned." A box of Scott's Arabian Paste in the stable saves many dollars in a year. It is fully guaranteed and should be in every first-class stable. See advertisement in another column.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Acts upon the delicate lung tissues and prevents pneumonia and consumption. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure: 25c., 50c., $1

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

A rich gold mine has been found in the Colorado Desert, sixty miles from San Bernardino, Cal., and twenty miles from Indio. Old miners think that this is the mine where the Indians used to find the gold they showed to people in Caliente.

"Do you not think those shoes are worth mending?" "Vell, yas; if I zole t'em and put new uppers on t'em. The strings are still goot."—Harlem Life.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal **Chewing Gum**

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

PATENTS A. M. LEGG & CO. 515 Third St., N. W., Washington, D. C., ATTORNEYS FOR INVENTORS. Procure both American and Foreign Patents. Buy and sell Patents in all classes of Inventions. Employ agents everywhere and pay BIG SALARIES. Correspondence from inventors and live agents solicited.

1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND for sale by the SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circulars. They will be sent to you

FREE.

Address HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

CAKED UDDER AND GARGET is positively cured by the use of **SCOTT'S ARABIAN PASTE.** GUARANTEED. Will not scatter or reduce the flow of milk. Sent by mail on receipt of price, ½ lb., 50c.; 1 lb., $1.00. SCOTT'S BLISTERS, SOAB and SWEAT. Price $1.00. Scott's Hoof Paste Co., Rochester, N. Y.

500 VIRGINIA FARMS for sale, of 20 to 1000 acres, with improvements, at $5 to $10 per acre. Write for our circular giving description, sent free. PYLE & DeHAVEN, Petersburg, Va.

"COLCHESTER" Spading Boot.

BEST in Market

BEST IN FIT,
BEST IN WEARING QUALITY.

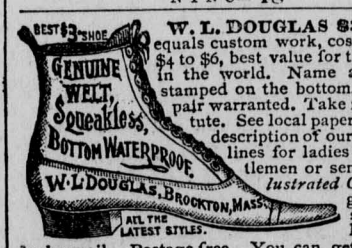
The outer or tap sole extends the whole length down to the heel, protecting the boot in digging and in other hard work.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM,

and don't be put off with inferior goods.

Colchester Rubber Co.

NYNU—18



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

NORTHERN PACIFIC CHEAP R. R. and **FREE LANDS**

GOVERNMENT Millions of ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. PUBLICATIONS, with Maps, describing fine farming, fruit, hop, grazing and timber lands Mailed FREE.

P. B. GROAT, General Emigration Agent N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

When writing mention this paper. No. 170.

PATENTS—THOMAS P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No att'y fees until Patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup.
Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

A Big Florida Industry.

In the Titusville (Fla.) Star H. W. Richards has an intesting letter about pineapple industry.

Mr. Richard claims that the pineapple lands around Eden, Fla., ought to be worth $1000 an acre because a man purchasing land at that price would be able to make forty per cent. on his investment at the end of several years. The crop is easily cultivated and the purchaser will gather it without putting the owner to any trouble or expense.

Men of experience agree with Mr. Richards about the profits of pineapples, but they say that his valuation of land is altogether too high. Good land can be purchased in Florida at from $100 to $200 an acre, and at this rate the pineapple grower can make a profit of from 300 to 400 per cent. on his investment.

The matter is worth investigating. Oranges have been worth millions to our Florida friends, and it may be that they will find as big a bonanza in the pineapple.—Atlanta Constitution

The number of cigars made in the United States in 1892 was 4,814,202,117. In addition to these, 54,000,000 were imported.

Williamsport, Pa.

Nervous Prostration

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Nerve Strength and Good Health.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me wonderfully. For three years I have been doctoring but could not get cured. Soon after beginning to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there was a change for the better. In a short time I was feeling splendidly. For several months previously I could not lie down to sleep on account of my heart trouble and

Nervous Prostration.

I now rest well and am able to do work of whatever kind. If I had not tried Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla I do not know what would have become of me." MRS. S. BRADDOCK, 404 Erie Avenue, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds,	Coughs
Sore Throat	Hoarseness
Stiff Neck	Bronchitis
Catarrh	Headache
Toothache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Asthma
Bruises	Sprains

Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS**, so quickly as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

Fifty cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

A Ruddy Glow

on cheek and brow is evidence that the body is getting proper nourishment. When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down.

Scott's Emulsion

taken immediately arrests waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew.

Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists

COXEY AT WASHINGTON.

COMMONWEAL ARMY CAMPS IN BRIGHTWOOD PARK.

The March of the Men Into the District of Columbia Was Unopposed —Number and Appearance of the Coxeyites — Governor McKinley Orders Out the Ohio Militia.

J. S. COXEY.

A dispatch from Washington says: J. S. Coxey's Army of the Commonweal marched into the District of Columbia without molestation from the authorities, and encamped on Federal territory within a few miles of the Capitol. Coxey put up at the National Hotel, where he joined his wife and child; the rank and file of the army camped on the damp ground in Brightwood Driving Park, where thousands of people gathered to inspect the contingent.

There was no incident in the march from Rockville until the advance guard arrived at the junction of the Brookville pike, where about 150 bicyclists, including Spooner, of Chicago, the amateur long-distance champion, were drawn up in line. The wheelmen made a demand on behalf of the cyclists for a good roads speech, and Coxey, from his carriage, complied. A toll gate was shortly afterward reached, and after many remonstrances, finding the toll-keeper obdurate, Coxey brought forth the necessary amount to secure his passage and that of his other mounted followers, which was sixty-eight cents.

Smith, "the Unknown," with his meagre contingent of deserters from the Commonweal Army, marched his men from Rockville in advance of their former comrades, and they established a temporary camp at Silver Springs, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad where the track crosses the Rockville pike, a short distance from the District line. Here, also, was established a squad of Coxeyites, under Marshal Grenan, who had been sent on ahead to apprehend any Commonwealers who might attempt to enter Washington in advance of the main force. A squad of a dozen cavalrymen of the regular service from Fort Myer, who said they were merely giving their horses an airing, likewise bivouacked at Silver Springs and waited there until the army came along.

Just at noon those at Silver Springs saw the waving banners of the Coxey cohorts in the distance. Two hundred people were gathered at the Silver Springs station, when the Commonweal Army appeared. Browne rode at the head on Coxey's horse. Coxey himself, dressed in a stylish grey suit, rode in a low phaeton, driven by one of his henchmen.

Then came the army, marching by twos, each party separated from the next by a big wagon. There were 336 men in line by actual count, including the advance guard and the Jones contingent from Philadelphia. Christopher Columbus Jones, the leader of the Philadelphia contingent, riding Coxey's Hambletonian "Onvaleer," looked like an itinerant preacher in his silk hat and black clothes.

It was 12.20 when the District line was reached. Only three police officers were in evidence when the Commonwealers drew near the driving park at 1 p. m. At the entrance was a sign stating that no admission would be charged to the park, but sightseers were expected to contribute something to help along the cause. Many contributions were collected in this way.

It was estimated that fully 10,000 people went out to the Commonweal camp during the afternoon. Congressmen, diplomats, Cabinet officers, and plain citizens of the Capital fairly tumbled over each other to get a look at the army. They were all impelled by curiosity. There may have been something of sympathy for the Coxeyites in the crowd of visitors, but it was not expressed. Neither was there any manifestation of disapproval. The Washington public went to the Coxey camp just as it would go to a circus parade or a picnic. It went to see what sort of men were there and to get a glimpse of Coxey and Marshal Brown, and possibly "Unknown" Smith and "Cheeky" Childs and "The Veiled Lady" and other much-advertised members of the army.

Many of the Coxeyites lay asleep in the shade of their tents in Brightwood Park indifferent to the curious glances of the thousands of visitors, and others wound their way through the crowd selling "Songs of the Commonweal" and other literature of the same kind. Marshal Browne took occasion in the afternoon to deliver an address on "Reincarnation." Later in the day Coxey spoke. At the gates to the park stood a brawny representative of the "cause of good roads and non-interest bearing bonds," who explained to visitors as they passed through that no admission was charged, but that all contributions would be thankfully received. The result was a liberal dropping of dimes and quarters, and in some cases dollars, in the Commonweal coffers. Nearly everybody who went through the gates made a contribution, and two Washington policemen stood on either side of the entrance to keep the crowd in line.

There was a good attendance of police in the park, and the members of the force mingled with the crowd, just as they would do on the occasion of the races of any other great gathering. They permitted the Commonwealers to have their own way, and seemed to be there merely for the purpose of maintaining order among the visitors as well as among the Coxey coherts. Major Moore had sent out about twenty members of the police force, and it was decided only that number should remain on duty in the vicinity of the Driving Park while the Coxeyites were in camp. The guards on duty at the United States Treasury have been increased in number, and there is a double force of policemen about the White House.

Troops Recapture a Train.

A dispatch from Mount Stirling, Ohio, says: The entire division of the army of Coxeyites marching under Colonel Galvin surrendered to Sheriff Chenoweth, of Madison County, at Mount Stirling, and was placed under guard by four companies of the State infantry and a battalion of artillery, placed at the Sheriff's command by Governor McKinley.

All week there had been war between the army and the Midland Railway officials. The Coxeyites were determined that they would not walk, and the railway company, whose line the army followed from Cincinnati, was determined that it should not be transported in the company's cars. There were repeated seizures of trains, the army making a little progress each time. Finally a freight train was captured at Wilmington. The railway officials at once ordered it sidetracked and the engine killed at Mount Stirling, twenty-two miles south. But the army stuck to the cars.

Governor McKinley then sent troops to capture the men. The militia consisted of four companies of the Fourteenth Regiment and Battery H, numbering about 200 men, Colonel Coit was in command. The Galvin army was still in possession of the freight train, each car containing from thirty to forty men, when the troops arrived. The Coxeyites said that they would stay on the cars and be shot down.

Colonel Coit at once deployed his men and placed his guns in position, while the Coxeyites and Galvin looked on. In an hour Colonel Coit was ready for action. As soon as the troops were drawn up Colonel Coit made an address urging the men to leave the train quietly. He was followed by Superintendent Peabody of the the Midland Road, and Galvin, of the army. Colonel Coit then gave the men three minutes to leave the cars. At the end of that time, he said, he would order the troops to fire. At the expiration of the time the Coxeyites began to climb down, and when the three minutes were up only one remained on the train, the color bearer. The whole army was then captured and the train steamed away. Not a shot was fired.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

17

MILK AND CREAM.			
Increased supplies caused a slow trade during the week just completed. The average price for surplus milk at the milk receiving stations was $1.37 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price, 2½c. per quart.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,48q,648		
Condensed milk, gals	13,660		
Cream, gals	36,580		
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	$ 20½	@ $	21
Western, extras	20½	@	21
Western, firsts	18½	@	19½
Western, thirds to seconds	16	@	18
State—Extra	18½	@	19
Firsts	—	@	18
Seconds	—	@	16
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	14	@	16
Seconds	11	@	12
Western Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	—
Seconds to firsts	12	@	13
Thirds	10	@	11
Summer make	—	@	—
Rolls, fresh	—	@	—
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, white, fancy	11¼	@	12
Full cream, good to prime	9	@	11
State Factory—Part skims, choice	5	@	9
Part skims, com. to prime	3	@	5½
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	12
Southern—Fresh gathered	10	@	10¾
Western—Fresh, best	11¼	@	11½
Duck eggs—South & West	17	@	20
Goose eggs	20	@	25
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	2 47½	@	2 50
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	1 70
Pea, 1893, choice	—	@	1 80
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 25	@	2 35
White Kidney, 1893, choice	1 75	@	1 85
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 90	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893 ℔ 60 lbs	2 20	@	2 25
Green peas, bbls, ℔ bush	1 07½	@	1 10
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Russet, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	5 50
Baldwin, ℔ bbl	6 00	@	6 50
Strawberries, ℔ qt	20	@	35
Cranberries, Jersey, ℔ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ℔ crate	—	@	—
Oranges, Indian River, ℔ box	—	@	—
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ℔ lb	17½	@	18
1893, common to good	15	@	17
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	18
Common to prime	11	@	17
Old odds	4	@	8
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Good to choice ℔ 100 lb	—	@	85
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	65
Short rye	—	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Chickens, ℔ lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, old, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ℔ pair	65	@	1 00
Geese, ℔ pair	80	@	1 25
Pigeons, ℔ pair	35	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ℔ lb	8	@	11
Chickens, Phila, broilers	—	@	30
Western	18	@	23
Jersey, ℔ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Ducks, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Geese, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Squabs, ℔ doz	1 75	@	3 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ℔ 180 lbs	2 12	@	2 37
Jersey, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 12
New, ℔ bbl	6 00	@	7 00
Cabbage, Florida, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 50
Onions—Bermuda, ℔ crate	2 00	@	2 15
Red, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Squash, Southern, ℔ crate	1 50	@	1 75
Lettuce, Southern, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Turnips, ℔ bbl	50	@	75
Sweet potatoes	2 00	@	4 00
Asparagus, ℔ doz	2 00	@	6 00
Spinach, Norfolk, ℔ bbl	50	@	1 00
String beans, Fla., ℔ crate	1 75	@	3 00
Radishes, ℔ 100 bunches	10	@	50
Green peas, N. C., ℔ crate	3 50	@	4 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 20	@	3 30
Spring Patents	3 70	@	3 90
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	—
May	—	@	63⅛
Corn—No. 2	—	@	45
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	41
Track mixed	39	@	40½
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	63	@	67
Seeds—Clover, ℔ 100	8 50	@	10 25
Timothy, ℔ 100	4 70	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	—	@	7¼
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6¼	@	8
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, City dressed	4	@	8
Country dressed	3	@	7
Sheep, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 12½
Lambs, ℔ 100 lbs	4 50	@	5 00
Hogs—Live, ℔ 100 lbs	5 50	@	5 75
Dressed	6	@	8¼

Why not, indeed?

When the Royal Baking Powder makes finer and more wholesome food at a less cost, which every housekeeper familiar with it will affirm, why not discard altogether the old-fashioned methods of soda and sour milk, or home-made mixture of cream of tartar and soda, or the cheaper and inferior baking powders, and use it exclusively?

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Navies of England, France and Russia.

The seventh yearly edition of the "Aide Memoire de l'Officier de Marine," the compilers being M. Edouard Durassier, Chef de Bureau in the French Ministry of Marine, and M. Charles Valentino, late of the French Navy, and now a sous chef de bureau in the Ministry of Marine, gives the following statistics of the relative naval strength of France, Russia and Great Britain:

	France.	Russia.	France and Russia.	Great Britain
Armored ships	66	55	121	81
Unarmored ships	160	72	232	280
Torpedo boats	230	180	410	155
Officers	3,227	1,573	3,800	2,803
Seamen	41,536	38,000	79,536	42,507

The peace footing of the Russian army calls for the services of 170,000 horses.

A trolley road between Philadelphia, Penn., and Harrisburg 100 miles long is projected, and a charter has been applied for.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Carpet tacks, of which our great-grandfathers knew nothing, are now consumed at the rate of 50,000,000 a day.

If the following letters had been written by your best known and most esteemed neighbors they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent, and trustworthy citizens, who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all who know them. The subject of the above portrait is a well known and much respected lady, Mrs. John G. Foster, residing at No. 33 Chapin Street, Canandaigua, N. Y. She writes to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., as follows: "I was troubled with eczema, or salt-rheum, seven years. I doctored with a number of our home physicians and received no benefit whatever. I also took treatment from physicians in Rochester, New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Binghamton, and received no benefit from them. In fact I have paid out hundreds of dollars to the doctors without benefit. My brother came to visit us from the West and he told me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He had taken it and it had cured him. I have taken ten bottles of the 'Discovery,' and am entirely cured, and if there should be any one wishing any information I would gladly correspond with them, if they enclose return stamped envelope."

Not less remarkable is the following from Mr. J. A. Buxton, a prominent merchant of Jackson, N. C., who says: "I had been troubled with skin disease all my life. As I grew older the disease seemed to be taking a stronger hold upon me. I tried many advertised remedies with no benefit, until I was led to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When I began taking it my health was very poor; in fact, several persons have since told me that they thought I had the consumption. I weighed only about 125 pounds. The eruption on my skin was accompanied by severe itching. It was first confined to my face, but afterwards spread over the neck and head, and the itching became *simply unbearable*. This was my condition when I began taking the 'Discovery.' When I would rub the parts affected a kind of branny scale would fall off.

For a while I saw no change or benefit from taking the 'Discovery,' but I persisted in its use, keeping my bowels open by taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and taking as much outdoor exercise as was possible, until I began to gain in flesh, and gradually the disease released its hold. I took during the year somewhere from fifteen to eighteen bottles of the 'Discovery.' It has now been four years since I first used it, and though not using scarcely any since the first year, my health continues good. My average weight being 155 to 160 pounds, instead of 125, as it was when I began the use of the 'Discovery.' Many persons have reminded me of my improved appearance. Some say I look younger than I did six years ago when I was married. I am now forty-eight years old, and stronger, and enjoy better health than I have ever done before in my life."

Yours truly,

J. A. Buxton.

Thousands bear testimony, in equally strong terms, to the efficacy of this wonderful remedy in curing the most obstinate diseases. It rouses every organ into healthy action, purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and, through it, cleanses and renews the whole system. All blood, skin, and scalp diseases, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst scrofula are cured by it. For tetter, salt-rheum, eczema, erysipelas, boils, carbuncles, goitre, or thick neck, and enlarged glands and swellings, it is an unequaled remedy. Virulent, *contagious*, blood-poison is robbed of its terrors by the "Discovery" and by its persevering use *the most tainted system renovated and built up anew.*

A Book on Diseases of the Skin, with colored plates, illustrating the various eruptions, mailed by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents for postage. Or, a Book on Scrofulous Diseases, as Hip-Joint Disease, "Fever Sores," "White Swellings," "Old Sores," or Ulcers, mailed for same amount in stamps.

SAPOLIO

Is Like a Good Temper, "It Sheds a Brightness Everywhere."

MATRIMONIAL.

A forlorn figure she was. She was sitting on her trunk at a landing on the banks of Red river, waiting for the down boat. About her was a group of amused but sympathetic bystanders, and she was telling them her story.

"I answered it in good faith," she said. "Here is his advertisement. I cut it from a matrimonial agency paper."

She took the clipping from her pocket and read it aloud, her black eyes snapping dangerously:

I am a widower, 34 years old. I live, with my two little girls, upon my cotton plantation. I have 1,000 acres, more or less, my own unincumbered property, situated on the beautiful Bayou St. Lucas. I have a nice cottage home embowered in vines, with gardens, chickens, cows, harness and saddle horses, flowers, fruit —every comfort except a wife. With a view to supplying the deficiency, I ask a correspondence with some respectable young lady, hoping to persuade her to

"Share my cottage, gentle maid.
It only waits for thee
To add a sweetness to its shade
And happiness to me."

References exchanged.

ALEXANDER GRAVILLE.

"I answered that advertisement," said the black eyed girl sitting on the zinc covered trunk.

"I was a teacher in a small private school in New York. The work was hard; the pay was poor. I had a stepmother at home and a houseful of small half brothers and sisters. I wanted to get away. I—I—had had a—disappointment" —the black eyes filled—"and I was unhappy. I had read 'Jane Eyre' and I—really thought that man might be another Rochester. We corresponded. He gave the postmaster as reference. I wrote to the postmaster, and he answered that Mr. Graville's character and standing were all right. He had a good farm, he was honest and paid his debts.

"Mr. Graville wanted me to come on and be married at his home. I drew what money I had saved out of the savings bank, sold my watch and came on. My stepmother was glad to get rid of me. I got here yesterday. He had said he would meet me at this landing—it would be a pleasant ride out to his cottage. I had written a letter just before I left, saying when I would arrive. I found nobody to meet me. I asked the way to Mr. Alexander Graville's. Nobody could tell until an old darky sung out:

" 'Dat white 'oman mus' mean ole Sandy Gravel. He live back here in the swamp, but he ain't got no ca'age to send for nobody. Got nuthin but er cyart. Hit's here now. His son Ben driv' in to git some pervisions.'

" 'Has he a son?' I asked.

" 'Got a swarm of 'em,' was the answer. 'All done married but Ben.'

"My mind misgave me, but I had no place to go to—no money, so I hunted up Ben and told him I was going to his father's house. He was a freckled, patched, stupid looking young man. He looked at me with eyes and mouth open in amazement and was so bashful that I refrained from asking questions. I never hinted to Ben that I had come on to be his stepmother.

"On we drove, over stumps and roots and gullies—through mud and swamps. It seemed to be 20 miles. At last we drew up before a dingy, two roomed house with a shed at the back. A few scruggy peach trees and a neglected grapevine were the only green things in the yard beside the weeds. A woman was milking a scrawny cow in front of the gate. She had her back to us and a sunbonnet on. Two shock headed, barelegged children sat on the fence. They gave the alarm when they saw a stranger in the cart, and a man, who had been squatted in a fence corner holding off the calf got up and came toward us.

" 'That's pap,' said Ben.

"He looked nearer 60 than 35. He was grizzle and snaggle toothed; his neck was red and wrinkled. He came up to the cart. He was agitated and chewed his tobacco wonderfully fast. I got up from the flour sack.

" 'I am Amelia Jones.'

"He turned very red and told his son to carry the sack of flour into the house.

" 'I wasn't expectin you,' he said. 'It's so long since you wrote.'

" 'You have deceived me,' I burst out. 'You said you had a nice home, embowered in vines and fruit trees. You said you were 35. You said you had only two little girls. You said you were rich'——

" 'No, I didn't,' he interrupted. 'I said I had 1,000 acres of land—so I have—though a big part of it is swamp. Acres don't make folks rich in these parts. This ain't New York. I said I was 35. I didn't say I was a few years over, for I'm spry and young enough for any woman. I said I had two little girls livin with me—said nuthin about the boys. They're all big fellows and married and gone, 'cept Ben. As for the house, ain't that a good house?—double pen and a shed to boot! Don't leak unless it rains and got a first rate chimney. And ain't ther a vine? And what's the matter with them peach trees—ain't there fruit?'

" 'And do you imagine any young woman in her senses would marry you and live here?' I cried.

" 'Do I? Well, there's no imagination about it. There's three women have married me and lived here. Two of 'em's dead and buried, and yonder stands t'other. I couldn't hear from you. I concluded you was playin me a Yankee trick; couldn't wait nohow. So I married Miss Susan Barnes, and if you say she ain't a young woman in her senses, why, she's——

" 'Why, I'll show her—that's what I'll do,' said Mrs. Graville No. 3, dropping her milk pail and rolling up her sleeves as she came to the side of the cart.

"I begged Ben to drive me back to the river, and here I am—waiting to take the first boat. I've played the fool, and I'm punished. It's crushed all the silly romance out of me. How I'm to pay my passage, I don't know. I'll offer to do chambermaid's work.

"But this Miss Amelia Jones was not forced to do. 'Ole Sandy Graville' came to the front. He proved to be not such a bad lot after all. He rode up presently on a bony mustang and promptly gave the little 'Yankee schoolmarm' enough money to pay her passage back, with an additional sum to cover the expense of her coming. He had drawn on his cotton crop. He looked cast down and sheepish. He explained to his friends in this wise:

" 'I was a fool—a doggone fool, but I meant it all honest. I put a kind of rose color over things in that advertisement. It's the way you do in the papers, so that young postmaster said. He put me up to it. He wrote the ad and the letters. I really spected to marry her, but I'd give my promise to Susan in a kinder joky way, and she held me to it. I didn't hear from t'other one. Bayou was up and critters all in the plow, and I ain't been to the postoffice in full six weeks. I'm awful sorry to disappint the girl, but, Lor' sakes! she never would 'a' suited. Nice lookin—a fair daisy—but Susan could jes' go all around her doin housework, let 'lone takin a hand in the crop, in the press of choppin out or cotton pickin.' "

Miss Jones did not return to New York at once. She remained in the neighborhood several weeks, hospitably entertained by old Captain Stewart, a war veteran, and his wife. She very nearly decided to become the governess of the captain's little granddaughter and cast her lot with the "big hearted southerners," as she called us, in spite of her experiences with the eccentric widower of Bayou St. Lucas.

But one day there came to her a letter with a New York postmark. On seeing the handwriting, Amelia turned first pale, then rosy red. It was from the recreant lover, and he asked to be forgiven and taken back.

Womanlike, she was ready to forget her wrongs. She took leave of the friends she had made under such queer circumstances and returned to her northern home. A month later she wrote to Mrs. Stewart:

"Congratulate me, good friends. I am married to Jack and happy as a queen. Tell this, please, to Mr. 'Alexander Graville.' He may suffer some lingering remorse for 'disappointing' me, and I bear him not a bit of ill will."—Mary E. Bryan in Atlanta Constitution.

Be Cheerful.

If we are cheerful and contented, all nature smiles with us; the air seems more balmy, the sky more clear, the ground has a brighter green, the trees a richer foliage, the flowers a more fragrant smell, the birds sing more sweetly, and the sun, moon and stars all appear more beautiful. We take our food with relish and whatever it may be, it pleases us. We feel better for it—stronger and livelier, and fit for exertion. Now, what happens to us if we are ill-tempered and discontented? Why, there is nothing which can please us. We quarrel with our food, with our dress, with our amusements, with our companions, and with ourselves. Nothing comes right for us; the weather is either too hot, or too cold, too dry, or too damp. Neither sun nor moon nor stars have any beauty; the fields are barren, the flowers lusterless and the birds silent. We move about like some evil spirit, neither loving nor beloved by anything. —*Our Paper.*

We Have All Seen Them.

People who are proud of their humility.

People who talk all the time and never say much.

People who never say much and yet speak volumes.

People who say a great deal and do very little.

People who say little and do a great deal.

People who look like giants and behave like grasshoppers.

People who look like grasshoppers and behave like giants.

People who have good clothes but very ragged morals.

People who have an idea they are religious mainly because they feel bad.

People who wouldn't kill a chicken with a hatchet, but who try their best to kill their neighbors with their tongues.—*Rural Home.*

It Leaves a Scar.

One of the most dangerous habits predominant among the young men of the present day, is that of procrastination in the matter of leading true, steady, upright lives; thinking, as is general, that after we get older and further advanced in the ways of the world, it will be time enough to mould our true character; time enough then for us to repair any irregularities in the structure of our character, arguing, as we do, that some of the greatest and most able men of the world have, in their day been a little fast and careles in their mode of life, that such an experience only serves to make a person the more sympathetic and true in after life. Alas! young man, be warned; such an idea, such a doctrine is as false as Satan, from whom it emanated. It would be just as sensible and reasonable to assert that a soldier who had come forth from battle riddled with bullets and covered with saber wounds, could again be as strong and perfect a man as he was previous to the cruel and painful wounds of battle.

Sin and crime are not playthings to be carelessly tampered with, without leaving their marks upon the heart and character of the wrong doer. The soreness of the wound may heal, but the scar remains. Whenever a young man carelessly and thoughtlessly steps from the narrow pathway of right he imagines that it will be an easy matter for him to retrieve the past and tear away from the evil influences with which he has become surrounded; but again he is laboring under a false and mistaken hypothesis. Experiences and everyday associations have taught us the fact that it requires a manhood and character of no mean strength to retrieve and reclaim a character which has once been injured and polluted by crime. It is true, we may reform, and in a certain measure, reclaim our manhood, yet the shadow of the past will ever hang as a dark cloud upon our memories, thus obliterating to a greater or lesser extent, the otherwise, bright, pure sunshine of the future. "Those Scars." There are thousands upon thousands, who would give the whole world if it were possible, to remove the scars and blemishes which a thoughtless deed or act in former life stamped upon their character? It is never safe to experiment with sin and crime, and the danger is great that those who once depart from the paths of rectitude and right, will keep on descending the beaten pathway which leads only to disgrace, shame, death and hell. But perchance we do cease our wayward career ere sin has completely fastened its relentless grip upon us, we can never obliterate the past nor recover the purity of thought and character which we have once lost, nor again become possessed of an unblemished reputation, as in the morning of life because of the scars.—*C. E., in Prison Mirror.*

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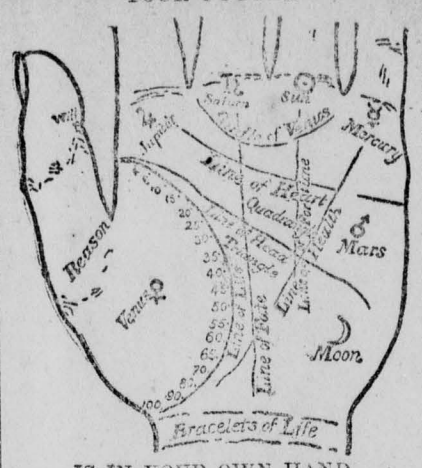

IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power: clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY intelligence. Take our guides as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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